PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,580.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P. M.				
28th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	9619		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
3rd Mch.	MOOLTAN	9931		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	536	330	495
Port Said	468	749	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	426	770	429	649
Liverpool London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	605	990	517	793	462	704
Karachi	66	*1135	570	*920	429	660
	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning homeby from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of London	..	....	Dec. 3	....
C. City of Manchester	...	....	Dec. 15	....
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	....	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 32	....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	....	Apl. 2
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	....	Apl. 27
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay),

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 30th Nov.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thnd. 3rd Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie,
LHARA	2,171	Fri. 4th Dec.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingar, Bahrain, Bushire and Koweit,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad,

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

28th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Sarejac	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	12th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec, 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan, 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	B. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,995	G. Barlete	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,150	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Baicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,150	E. Radonicich	26th Nov, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers:	Captain:	Tons.	Date.
OLYMPIA	G.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec 08.
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SOINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	16th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6503	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	G. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
ORCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 935
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 683
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Shopping Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World,

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD-OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaipting (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anhung-Holen	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager.*
Albert Buildings,
BOMBAY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

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- Jewellery.
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- Silver Decorative Articles.
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All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

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MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. Walnuts, Almonds Hoseinuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

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GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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FOREMOST EVER SINCE.
UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.
The Coffee for the Millions.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developements and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, or leprous and glandular swellings, discolorations, youngs, and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors refer to it as necessary (usually their own manufacture), for the greater sale and extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, VETARZO REMEDIES, 9, Bond Street, Chambers, Newcastle Square, London, W.C., or Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Bombay. Price 2/9 and 4/6 each bottle.

OUR attention having been drawn to the practice of some retail merchants who offer our **TEAS** at lower prices than our wholesale rates, handing to purchasers wrapped up packages containing tins of one pound size, which upon examination prove to be imitations or entirely different teas, we ask purchasers to examine their goods before buying and insist upon having

LIPTONS TEAS.

We are attempting to protect purchasers by using varnished labels—the design being the same—and using wrappers of transparent colour to allow the inside label to be seen. These new labels and wrappers are now being sent out from our Bombay Branch.

Our 3 STANDARD BLENDS for India

YELLOW LABEL priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas per lb. tin.
BLUE LABEL " " 1 " " "
RED LABEL " " 12 annas. " "

are sold to dealers at higher rates than any imitation teas which may be offered in lieu of **LIPTONS,** but our blends retain their distinctive high class character, irrespective of high garden prices for the specially selected teas that we use in blending; and selling prices to the public have not been increased.

No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.

LIPTONS

LARGEST TEA MERCHANTS
AND
PURE FOOD SUPPLIERS IN THE WORLD.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
BOMBAY LIPTON BUILDING.
APOLLO STREET,
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

OPPORTUNITY does not wait on any man. The benefits you would derive from owning a Typewriter and using it now are too great to sacrifice. Many large business enterprises to-day were small when they began to use the Typewriter. The **REMINGTON** helped them and it will help you.

If you do not feel disposed to lay out the full price of a **REMINGTON TYPEWRITER** to-day we will be glad to have you avail yourself of our rental-purchase plan which is within the reach of everyone. Our terms of payment are EASY, so easy in fact that the Machine will pay for itself in the service it gives you before the payments are completed.

Please let us hear from you and we will be glad to quote you rental-purchase terms.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery

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SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been established the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 5551 Tons, is due to SAIL hence to PLYMOUTH direct, about 15th December, 1908.

For Rates, &c., apply to
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING (on St. Andrew's Banquet thereafter) will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on MONDAY the 30th November, 1908.

GRAND LODGE will open at 7 P.M.

BANQUET, 8 P.M.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
Grand Secretary, A. S. F. I.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1908-1909.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1908, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 5	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	... ,, 2	Lady or Child	...Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 40 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 10 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th November, 1908.

ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY
SALE OF WORK
AT
THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 30TH & DECEMBER 1ST 1908
Open on MONDAY from 5 to 7 P.M.
Do. TUESDAY do. 4 to 7 do.

The proceeds of the Sale will be given to the Works of the All Saints' Community, which are urgently in need of Support.

THE SALE WILL CONSIST OF CLOTHING, FANCY WORK AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Entrance—Re. 1 on Monday; free on Tuesday. Less will be charged on Monday for parties.

NOTICE.

BENGAL COAL Co., LTD.

FROM date all SALES of COAL and COKE will be made by the Undersigned.

ANDREW YULE & Co.,
Bombay.

26th November, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY

BONAFIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th November, 1908, at 2-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. COLLETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, "at Nesbit Hall," "Nesbit Street," "Mazagon," just close to Mazagon Police Court, "the artistic latest design household furniture, such as dining table, arm chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dinner-wagons, meatsafe, marble top circular table and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, rich tapestry line drawing rooms upholsters,suits in 10 pieces, jardiniers double and single bedsteads, double and single mirror, door almirahs, chest of drawers with toilet glass attached, marble top dressing tables, wash tables, office table, rich glass and porcelain ware, Indian carpets with border, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., fancy table ornaments, rich engravings and oil pictures, fancy door curtains with rods, nearly new China matting of the floor, English coal stove with chimneys, English fire-proof safe, etc. etc. The property of J. Fisher, Esqr., Engineer.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

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'HIPPACEA' should be kept in every home and stable, for Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Cuts, Bites, and all Skin Irritations and Diseases, Sprains, Strains, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Broken Knees, Curbs, Splints, Cracked Heels, Grease, Warbles, Sore Udders and Teats.

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THE FAMOUS
ELPHINSTONE
BIOSCOPE
acknowledged by Press and Public.
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ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE STADIUM SPORTS.
(Series No. 2.)

Engulfed in the Quicksands of Mount St. Michael. A most Graphic and Realistic film.—A Dramatic and true to Nature Film.

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PRICES AS USUAL.

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ALICE GOMEZ.
TOWN HALL,
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Madame GOMEZ
will sing :—
SONGS FROM THE TURKISH HILLS,
Cycle, by Clutsam.
O DRY THOSE TEARS, (by special request),
Accompanied by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND
And a Selection of Scotch SONGS in Commemoration of St. Andrew's Day.
Stalls, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!
SATURDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
WITH GRAND, SCENIC, COMIC, TRAGIC AND TRICK SUBJECTS.

As all the Cinematographs in Bombay claim to have the largest screen, the best light, we shall not make any statement but ask the public to come and see and judge for themselves.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

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THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
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This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

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With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

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SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

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GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
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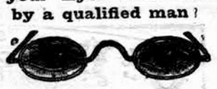

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Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

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BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

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20	21 10	48 8	36 5	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 30", Garden Tools, Purnps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALSHAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL MOTOR BOATS
AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. The Ameer,
Saif Nawaz Jung, Hyderabad.
The Jaghirdar of Arni, etc.
Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
Seating Capacity 7 to 10 Persons.
PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.
Complete with all Accessories.
Illustrated Sheet in Colors with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
Inspection Invited.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR EATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum asorned amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills negotiated, and every description of Banking and Mexchange business transacted.

C. S. WILSON.
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt. Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
SORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	...	Rs 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	,, 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	...	,, 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer the services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form :—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form :—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.
A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians attending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, C. I.

JUDGES, LAWYERS, TEACHERS.—All Brain workers and Persons of Sedentary Habits and Occupation use regularly our Turkish Baths.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it haves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—For Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bye-way Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S N. Co's steamer Sirdhana 2,073 tons, Captain J. Y. Le Grand will sail to-day for Rangoon etc. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Purley 2,785 tons, Captain A L Pritchett sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B and P S NCo's steamer Majidi, 1,837 tons Captan W H Coates R N R will sail to-day for Jedah, with 798 pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Santhia, 3,352 tons, Captain R. E. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon &c., with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers. She brought launch Karanja in tow.

THE German East Africa Line steamer President 2,068 tons Captain L. Mulbhuer arrived in harbour on yesterday from Durban with a general corgo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Mrs, Leeth and child, Mr. Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. Linsang and 2 children, 7 natives and 80 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi with, a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Fife 2,494 tons captain A. Harrison which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Bezwada,3,270 a tons Captain J. G. LeBrocq arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon &c. with a general Cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 27.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa .....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Assaye.....4359 .Do .let.....P & O Co
Asiadar .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Beswada.....3270 Brocq .....M M & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselburn .....M M & Co
Fife .....2194 Hardison .....The Bombay Co
Inverova.....3572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich .....515 Webb .....S Shah S N & Co
Kiley Bank ...2032 Kerr.....W & A G & Co
Kt Templar...4901 Gibilt.....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon... 316 Butler .....W M & Co
Lawada ...2134 Lane .....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Toma .....T Morrison & Co
Onda .....3410 Dauge ...Calcutta ...M M & Co
President.....2068 Muhlbauer .....A Strandes
Ramsfels ..3,523 Kripper.....W & A G & Co
Rohilla Captain Smith.....Scupton 3-12 Transport
Strathgarry .... 2840 Stan'ope ..... W & A G & Co
Shah Najum ...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Sutherland ...2377 Parlott.....W & A G & Co
Shah Johan.....2566 Webb.....Shah S N Co
Strathnevis .....2812 Lamont.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Salsette..... 2387 Leivellin ...Aden...28-11...P & O Co
Santhia.....3352 Thomson.....M M & Co
Visigoth.....2613 Rule .....T Morrison & Co
Woolwich.....1845 ...L'pool &c....Stocker R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2476	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi	2-12	F M & Co
C&R City of Manchester	3563	Fundley	.....D'kirk	1-12	K N & Co
D & E Goalpara	...1359	Elton	...P Gulf	30-11	M M & Co
F Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	.....Stream	28-11	.....M Mackenzie & Co
G Naseri	...912	Le Miere	.....P Gulf	30-11	B & P S N Co
H Fircost	2006	Watson	.....Jaddah	30-11	.....B & P S N Co
M Kalibia	...3149	Walker	...K'chi	27-11	...T M & Co
N Majidi	1857	Coates	...Jeddah	...28-11	B & P S N Co
P Rinaldo	...2792	Pickring	...Hull	.....	1-12 F M & Co
Q Sirdhana	...2074	LeGrand	...Rangoon	28-11	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Mackinnon.....3049 Burber.....Chittagong 30-11 F M & Co
2 Olympia...3269 O'borne ...L'pool...4-12...W & A Graham & Co
4 Sandon Hall...3293 Main...Hull...8-12.....K Nixon & Co
6 Islanda.....3361 Robertson .....K'chi...28-11...M Mackenzie & Co
7 Africa...2470 Badessich...Trieste...1-12 A L S N Co
9 Warturn..3127...Schmidt...H'burg ...28-11 W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London 5693 Whish ...Antwerp ...3-12 K Nixon & Co
12 Egypt...4178 ...Summers...London 5-12...P & O Co
15 Yetorofu Maru.3067 Sato Kobe...28-11.N Y Kaisha
16 Arabistan...1821 Edmondson Tricste 5-12 Austrian L S N Co

M W D D

Clematis ... .3329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co Dock gate.

Mahanadi...547 Ahmed...Karachi...N F...B S U Co Ltd

H W P D

Bahaduri...829 Fakirs ..K'chi...28-11...B S N Co Ltd.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden, Nov 23
	Beswada s	Le Brocq ...	Rangoon, Nov 7
	Santhia s	Thomson.....	Rangoon, Nov 15
	Presidents	Muhlbaner ..	Durban, Oct 28

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Icema s	Stockwell ...	Rangoon
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
	Purley s	Pritchett.....	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sirdhana Le Grand for Rangoon.
" Majidi Coates for Jedah.

The steamer Praesident for Zanzibar &c. began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, left Liverpool on the evening of the 24th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Duners, passed Lisbon on the morning of the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 27.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hidalgo s—36 cwts gania, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Sandon Hall s—3,857 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros 9,000 cwts cotton seed, Shaw Wallace and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—1 bale cotton, Latham and Co; 1 bale cotton, B Moritz and Co; 11 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 32 cases rough stones, J M Sallary Mehomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—1,980 cwts linseed, 300 cwts. gingelly seed, 1,700 cwts mowrasced, John Fachiri; 1,839 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

Olympia s—2,000 cwts mowra seed, 3,378 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,657 cwts mowra seed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—165 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Arabistan s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 5,003 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1,007 cwts myrabollums, W Bechor.

FOR VENICE.

Arabistan s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Africa s—1,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Arabistan s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—20 bales hemp, R Rieve and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Arabistan s—200 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th November.

1. There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz this afternoon Saturday the 28th inst. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday next, the 1st proximo, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th November.

502.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery to-morrow, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

505.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday the 29th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp. The Club Cup will be competed for at 500 yds.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th November.

571 Musketry—There will be no Class Firing to-day Saturday the 28th and Sunday the 29th instant, on the Range at Ghat Kopar.

572.—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 5th proximo :—

Monday 30th instant—" M " Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 " K " Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. Tuesday 1st prox—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps. Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline. Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

2 " I " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 2nd prox.—" H " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

Thursday 3rd prox.—"I," "K" and "M" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

2 Parade in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.-C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 4th prox.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 " H " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

573—Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be started early in December, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant's Office by the 30th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

SIR HENRY ALFRED PITMAN died at Enfield on Friday night, Nov. 6. Four months ago he celebrated his hundredth birthday. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1840, and took his M.D. a year late. He was on the active staff of St. George's Hospital from 1847 to 1866, and was registrar to the Royal College of Physicians from 1859 to 1889. He was knighted in 1883.

THE distress in the South Wales coal field is becoming acute through the closing of collieries on account of the depression in trade and the continuance of high wages making it unremunerative to produce coal of second-rate quality. In the anthracite districts hundreds of men have been thrown out of employment, the owners stating that they are unable to get such prices for coal as will enable them to pay the maximum wages. In the Pontypridd and Rhondda valleys five collieries are already involved, and at a delegate meeting representing 30,000 workmen held at Porth, lately, it was resolved to agree to the recommendation of a levy to alleviate the distress prevailing in the places affected. It was stated that a large number of men and their families were on the verge of starvation.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—Nov. 9, at 56 Cornwall Gardens, Kensington, the wife of Capt. A. P. Barry, late Somerset Light Inf., of a son.

DENNY—Nov. 5, at 75 Thorpe Road, Norwich, the wife of Major E. Wriothesley Denny, 19th Hussars, of a son.

GRYLLS—Nov. 8, at 36 The Grove, Boltons, South Kensington, the wife of Major W. E. J. Grylls, of Buntington Hall, Chichester, of a daughter.

MORE—Nov. 7, at 11 Stone Terrace Mansions, S. W., Lady Norah More, of a son.

RONALD—Nov. 3, at 6 Rutland House, Cheniston Gardens, W., the wife of Capt. J. McB. Ronald, The Buffs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—REED—Nov. 4, at St. Matthew's, City Road, E. C., Col. H. Molyneux Carter, C. B., late the Wiltshire Regt., to Hester, daughter of the late J. H. Reed, Esq.

GRETTON—MARTIN—Nov. 3, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Lieut.-Col. G. Le M. Gretton to Evelyn Mary, daughter of the late John Martin.

HUDSON—CLIFFORD—Nov. 3, at All Saints' Church Evesham, Arthur Cyril Eudson, Royal Fusiliers, to Irene Cicely, daughter of the ev. H. Clifford.

KELLY—SAMPSON—Oct. 31, at St. Andrew's Church Hubli, India, Lieut. W. L. Kelly, Royal Navol Reserve, to Bertha, daughter of the late Arthur Birks Sampson, B. A., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Dept.

KROOK—CLARK—Nov. 7 at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, S. W., Axel. D. Campbell Krook, 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), to Helen, daughter of Walter A. Clark.

WARD—DALYELL—Nov. 4, Lieut. Bernard J. H. Ward, R. N. son of the late Col. Bernard Ward, King's Royal Rifles, to Annie Lilias, daughter of Ralph Dalyell, C. B.

DEATHS.

ALT—Nov. 9, Col. William John Alt, C. B. V. D., aged 68.

ARTHUR—Nov. 6, at Glenariff, Victoria Road, Clapham Common, S. W., Col. A. M. Arthur (late 1st batt. North Devons) aged 86.

BRIGHT—Nov. 1, in London, Alfred William Bright of Uckfield, Sussex, late of Kotri, Sind, India, aged 61.

DUNDAS—Nov. 10, at St. Helen's Crescent, Southsea, Col. H. Lawrence Durdas, of Byrness, Datchet, late 15th East Yorkshire Regt, aged 65.

GOLDINGHAM—Nov. 4, Capt. James Arbuthnot Goldingham, late of 19 Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, S. W., and Ladymede, Little Kimble, Bucks.

SOLANO—Nov. 4, at 198 Ladbroke Grove, North Kensington, W., E. Raphael Solano, of Shahabad, India.

WILSON—Nov. 4, at Twickenham, Sarah Frances, widow of the late Dept. Inspector-Gen. John Wilson, Indian Medical Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ARGLES—November 21, at Multan, Punjab, Robert Claude Lendon, son of Captain R. L. Argles, R. M. C., and Mrs. Argles, aged 11 months.

HUTCHENCE—November 25, at Madras, Charlotte wife of Stephen Hutchence, late Traffic Manager, Madras Harbour, Trust, aged 62 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-10m, 1-55a. Low water, 8-10m., 7-45a.

Antonio DeSouza School, Mazagon, Distribution of Prizes, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water 3-0m., 3-54a. Low water, 9-3m. 9-36a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, November 30.—St. Andrew's Day. Cathedral Girls' High School, Sale of Work, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-55m., 4-3a. Low water, 10-35m., 9-45a.

Tuesday, December 1.—Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Cathedral Girls' High School, Sale of Work, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 4-56m., 5-27a. Low water, 11-54m., 11-14a.

Wednesday, December 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, lecture on "The Attack of the Seedees upon Bombay," 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 6-3m., 6-58a. Low water, 1-0a.

Thursday, December 3.—Bombay Steam Navigation Company, adjourned Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings, 4 and 4-15 p. m. Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 7-13m., 8-18a. Low water, 0-51m., 1-55a.

Friday, December 4.—Empire Bazar. Town Hall 4 p. m. Sun rises. 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 8-16m., 9-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 2-43a.

THE GREMIO PORTUGUEZ.—The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez will take place at the Victoria Hall, Byculla, at 9-30 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Yetorofu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 A. M., on Monday 30th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 10-30 A. M., on the same day.

ANIMALS FOR THE LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Through the kindness of the Agents of the Anchor Line, Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., the Bombay Natural History Society have shipped home by s. s. "Massilia" several animals for the London Zoo. The animals which consist of three Urials, two Persian gazelles and one fox arrived in Bombay from Persia a few weeks ago and since been kept at the Victoria Gardens. The consignment is specially valuable as Urials are seldom seen alive in confinement.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S INEXPENSIVE AND SMART NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at

36, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH will be opened Shortly at 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

March	Dreamy Eyes ..... J. Lampe
Overture	Hungarian ..... K. Bella
Song Cornet Solo.	Sweet Genevieva ... Tucker
Selection	l'Lombardi ..... Verdi
Valse	Amieti ..... Waldteufel
Selection	Harry Dacres Songs. Adlam
Polka	Retour Des Champs.. Waldteufel

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow, Sunday commencing at 5-30 p. m. :—

March	The Victoria Cross ... Howig
Selection	The Casino Girl ..... Englander
Serenade	La Manola ..... Eilenberg
Valse Espagnol	Sevilla ..... Matador
Selection	Bonnie Scotland ..... Ord. Hume
Maypole Dance	..... Wist
The Wedding Dance of the Elves	..... Solomon

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 this evening :—

March	The Victoria Cross ..... Howig
Overture	The Beautiful Galatea... Suppe
Selection	The Casino Girl ..... Englander
Valse	Sevilla ..... Matador
Selection	Bonnie Scotland ..... Ord. Hume
Song	The Last Good-Bye ..... Moretti
Serenade	La Manola ..... Eilenberg

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA'—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music this evening at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster :—

March	Return of the Troops ... Eilenberg
Characteristic	Carrassier Attaque ... do
Selection	Maritana ..... Kappey
Valse	Mikado ..... Buoalossi
Song	Ander Weser ..... Pressel
Song	Simple Aven ..... Winterbottom
Galop	Wounetrunken ..... Faust

THE PORT WINE VINTAGE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. for the following Vintage Report from the well-known export House D. M. Feuerheerd and Co. of Oporto :—It is with pleasure that we are able to report this year upon an exceptionally fine vintage in the Douro (Port Wine) district. Owing to the very propitious weather throughout the spring and summer, the grapes were so completely ripe that the vintage began as early as the 14th September and became general by the 21st of that month. We estimate the production of the Douro district at 60,000 pipes. During the vintage, splendid weather prevailed. There has been no trace of vine disease throughout the year and all the grapes were thoroughly matured, consequently the result of these combined favourable conditions, aided by the most perfect fermentation, will be such as has not been experienced for many years in the production of Port Wine. Excepting in 1904 when the output was some 70,000 pipes, this is the largest production since 1900.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE

YESTERDAY, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, in the suit filed by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and others against Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and other Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties, very lengthy and elaborate judgments were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who presided at the hearing of this protracted litigation, and had been constituted a Special Bench in order to lessen the chances of an appeal in the Bombay Court. The main questions in the case were, firstly, whether the defendants were validly appointed Trustees, and whether in the event of the death or resignation of one or more of them, they had the right to fill up such vacancy or vacancies as they occurred; and secondly, whether a person born in another faith and subsequently converted to Zoroastrianism, and admitted into that religion, was entitled to the benefit of the religious institutions and funds, now in the possession and under the management of the defendants? Mr. Justice Davar held that the defendants were not validly appointed trustees; that the Deed of 25th September, 1884, was a valid Deed of Trust, but the power of appointing successors, which the Deed purported to confer on the Trustees thereby appointed, was invalid. The Court, however, would appoint them, together with the present Sir Jamsetjee, Trustees for life and vest all the Trust Funds and Properties in them. The Court dismissed the suit so far as it sought relief on all points relating to the conversion of Juddins and their right to participate in the charitable funds and institutions in the possession and under the management of the defendants. Mr. Justice Davar came to the conclusion that even if an entire alien, a Juddin, was duly admitted into the Zoroastrian religion, after satisfying all conditions and undergoing all necessary ceremonies, he or she would not, as a matter of right, be entitled to the use and benefits of the funds and institutions now under the defendants' management and control. The order as to costs was that the costs of the plaintiffs, taxed as between party and party, and costs of the defendant taxed as between attorney and client, should be paid out of the Charitable Funds in the possession of the defendants. Mr. Justice Beaman, who delivered a separate judgment, agreed in the main conclusions to which his learned colleague had come, and with the order which he had made for costs.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

AMONGST the items in the change of programme to-night is "The Black Princess," a dramatic and realistic representation. The scene opens in the Soudan, in front of a European colonist's dwelling, who has refused his daughter's hand to a Chief, and the Chief leaves the house with a threat. The next day a servant comes in breathless, to say that a gang of men were loitering about the plantation, whereupon the family—composed of father, mother, a young girl and boy—decide to flee: the women hasten towards the elephant, which is quickly harnessed, and the little colony make for the nearest village. Very soon the amazons of the Black Princess, numbering about twenty, mounted on camels, appear amidst thick clouds of dust followed by servants, and the little colony is captured, its Chief is killed, only the servant escaping. The young girl is brought into the Chief's tent, but she proudly repulses him, ready for anything, even death. They are not aware of the fact that the Black Princess is taking all in from under the tapestry hangings. The Chief Tonga is so irritated by the girl's resistance that he orders her mother to be tortured, and when everything is prepared and the Touaregs begin to dance their war-dances and sing their war-songs, suddenly the Touaregs fall down as if petrified, their divinity having fallen and broken, which they regard as a sign of misfortune. They then allow the prisoners to go. As soon, however, as the stupor has passed, they again rush in pursuit, but this time they have the help of the Black Princess, who prefers to give up her husband rather than see him love another woman. The Touaregs are then vanquished, and the little colony is saved, leaving in a pirogue with flying colours. Another item represents a fairy scene, entitled "In the Land of Gold Mines." This beautiful coloured film represents a series of wonderful scenes in a country which seems to be inundated with gold, there being a never-ending manufacture of coins, where the gold is seen boiling in the melting-pots, coins of various countries are formed in the moulds, beautiful women pass and repass with different coinages, and Dame Fortune appears, throwing her wealth everywhere. The final scene is one of great beauty, which will never be forgotten. "Wood Floating in Morvan" has an industrial character. It shows the process of woodcutting, driving it down stream, its passage from the lock, taking it from the water, its arrival in the city of Paris, and its preparation. Another item entitled to special mention is "Aunt Sally's Outing," which represents a comic occurrence at the Neuilly Fair, where the "Aunt Sally" was arranged with a whole host of horrible-looking dolls. The man is tired and falls asleep, when the dolls take advantage of his sleep and wake up, leave his stall and walk through the Fair, causing an immense crowd much fun. The whole lot go to a cinematograph entertainment, where the bride amuses herself so much that she almost falls from the balcony. The wedding-party then go on the hobby-horses, toboggan, visit all the amusements, and return to their customary places in the Aunt Sally show, where the showman finds them when he awakes. Two other comic items "The Wonderful Barometer" and an "Impossible Dinner,"—which, by the laughter they produce, are antidotes for Malaria or any other fever—conclude the programme.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 27.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 13th Nov., brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Dickenson, Col E
Ellis, Capt Mrs and Miss V
Richardson, Miss
Goodrum, Rev A E and Mrs
Nelson, Mr C and Mrs
Sauder, Miss
Sedwick, Miss
Woodstock, Miss M
Keay, Rev F
Gordon, Mr H C and Mrs
Pike, Miss
Williamson, Mr J and Mrs
Shepherd, Mr H B Mrs and infant
Jones, Rev J B
Claridge, Mr G W and Mrs and 2 children
Wilyte, Mr E
Baker, Miss S
Lang, Miss G V
Turner, Mr A B
Jones, Mr C
Ormerod, Mr T
Lancaster, Mr R
Cuttell, Mr J G
Pike, Miss L B
Samuel Brooks, Mr H and Mrs
Walmsley, Mr F
Nelson, Mr C H
Vining, Mr L E
Oswell, Mr G D
Husband, Mr T N
Eastwood, Mr J
Sangster, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Maj A C and Mrs
Carter, Mr F
Henderson, Mr R H
Miller, Mr H G
Bagshawe, Maj F W
McCabe, Mr and Mrs
Bryant, Lt C E
Ballings, Mr G J
Colville, Mr G S E
Hyde, Mrs H T
Heath, Lt L M
Warren, Lt-Col P
Thorne, Mr J
Ormiston, Mr G A
Cattheart, Hon W T
Turner, Mr H B
Carpendale, Lt M M
Farnic, Mr R S
Watson, Lt H D
Meyre, Mr E
Ashton, Mr H T
Baker, Sir E N & Lady
Stewart, Maj G C
Birkmyre, Mr A and Mrs
Morgan, Mr M
Cameron, Mr P E and Mrs
Bilcan, Mr C B
Harper, Mr J
Birkmyre, Mr W M
Humphrey, Maj F G
Nixon, Mr W H
Cargill, Miss
Pike, Capt C S
Hope, Mr C W W
Cuddon, Mr G W
Richardson, Mr G L
Paterson, Mr H C and Mrs
Evans, Maj J
Close, Maj H L
Mullens, Mr E J
Dodds, Miss D
Memyees, Mr R T
Shaw, Mr F W
Pattinger, Mrs and infant
Rothschild Mr
Daunt, Mr L C
Castle Stuart, Mr A E
Powell, Mr R
Knowles, Miss
Sells, Mrs and Miss
Pashe, Mr H E
Young, Mr W G P and Mrs
Harrison, Maj H C & Mrs
Field, Dr W
Twinch, Mr W
Ferguson, Mr A F
Eastwood, Mr F
Mackay, Mr W R T
Fonguier, Mr M
Lock, Capt G E
Kesteven, Mr H C
Moss, Mr C H

FROM BRINDISI.

Ranger, Mr G O
Walker, Maj A R
Macpherson, Mrs
Davies, Capt W P L
Becker, Rev Dr
Javeri, Mr D M
Apcar, Mr J G

FOR KARACHI.

Soldi, Miss M
Soldi, Miss P K
Martin, Mr J R
Wyatt, Mrs E R
Wyatt, Capt E R
Manley, Mr W B
Bradley, Capt
O'Donnell, Col T J
Vlasto, Mr P

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Nov. 28.

The following passengers are booked to proceed today by the P. & O. Company's steamer "Salsette," Commander Lowe'lin, for Marseilles and London :—

Adams, Miss
Craddock, Mr G
Fakir Mahomed, Mr
Harris, Revd P
Handford, Mrs W B and infant
Hemboy, Mr H
Higgins, Mrs
Hargrove, Mr A C
Henderson, Mr G S
Hussain Ebrahim, Mr and 2 others
Hamilton, Mr R
Hadow, Miss
Jones, Mr G F
Low, Rev A K
Mark, Mrs
Munro, Mr C C
Mansfield, Mr
Robinson, Mrs J
Sweet, Mr W Mc M
Scamp, Mr T
Hewett, Mr C
Prince, Captain
Pisce, Mr A
Plimmer, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Rennison, Mr C
Radcliffe, Mr P
Streathfield, Mr H C
Stratford Collins, Mrs and Miss
Stuart, Dr Miss
Simons, Miss E
Sowe, Mr J
Skiff, Mr and Mrs F J V
Story, Mr Douglas
Vaughan, Miss
Williams, Mr J W
Williams, Mr M

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has sent to the Government of India, dated 25th November :

No rain during week. Rainfall for season is generally sufficient, but is more needed in places for late kharif crops and rabi cultivation. Standing crops are slightly damaged by insects in parts of West Khandesh, and by grass-hoppers in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, and are withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Ahmednagar, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Cotton is damaged by insects and wind in parts of Hyderabad. Corps are in good condition elsewhere. Kharif harvesting almost completed in Panch Mahals, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Satara, and generally in progress elsewhere. Threshing commenced in parts of Kolaba, continues in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, Kaira, Thana, Kanara and Baroda, and completed in Mahi Kantha. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Eats and West Khandesh and Baroda. Rabi sowing continues in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Ratnagiri, Thana, Nasik, West Khandesh, Poona, and Gujarat Native States, and commenced in Kolaba and Belgaum. Supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Nasik and Bijapure. Agricultural stock is generally in good conditon and sufficient except in parts off Ahmednagar, Poona, Shlapour, Satara, Bijapure and Cutch. Supply of drinking water is generally sufficient. Water for irrsgation is generally adequate except in parts of Nasik. Prices of foodgrains have slightly fallen in the Karnatak and the Konkan and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind is 28 to 43 per cent.; in Gujaarat 17 to 61 per cent.; in the Konkan 18 to 30 per cent. are in Deccan 16 to 47 per cent., and in Karnatak 37 to 72 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generarly adequate. Lebourers get efficient field employment and wages are normal, Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Daily average numbers for the week ending 14th instant: gratuitous—Bijapur 631.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT,—

29TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—47—49—318.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. Canon Rivington.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—448—403—431.
Collections for—Choir Fund.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m. —Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH..

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Millard Home (Temperance Sunday.)

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymn.—

Ladies - Trimmed Hats- - -

200 TO CHOOSE FROM

Reflecting the dictates of the present day Fashions. Make a point of seeing them before purchasing elsewhere.

THE "BERYL" HAT

as per illustration chiffon shape with handsome tips, Ribbon and fall at back, a most handsome and becoming Hat.

Price,

Rs. **25-8**

in Black or Whit

E "GLADYS" HAT

er illustration, flop shape, erlined brown with iffon and trimmed on top with flowers and chiffon with ribbon ties. In Black, White or any colour.

Price,

Rs. **19-8**

only.

THE "CYBAL" HAT

as per illustration, truly an elegant style composed of wire shape covered net with silk and lace with handsome tip in front, made to suit any face, in Black, White or colour.

Price,

Rs. **27-8**

only.

THE "HELMA" HAT

as per illustration a charming and becoming Hat, wire shape covered chiffon and trimmed Ribbon and lace with tiny tips, in Black, White or any colour.

Price,

Rs. **23-8**

only.

THE "PHYLISS" HAT

Handsome Black chiffon Hat as per illustration made on wire shape and trimmed with chiffon and Ribbons with fall at back and 2 Handsome feather Plumes, made in Black and White to suit any face.

Price,

Rs. **25-8**

each.

PARRY, SMITH & CO.,

NOVELTY MILLINERS, BOMBAY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

Judgment of the Special Bench

YESTERDAY, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who were constituted a special Bench by order of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, late Chief Justice, delivered separate judgments in the suit brought by Sir D.M. Petit, Bart., and others against Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and four other Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds and Properties. The two main questions in the case were: (1) the validity or otherwise of the constitution of the Trust Board; and (2) whether a person born in another faith, and subsequently converted to Zoroastrianism, and admitted into that religion, is entitled to the benefit of the religious institutions and funds now in the possession of the Defendants. The case was heard before a Special Beneh of two Judges with a view to obviate an appeal in the Bombay Court, if it be decided to go to the Privy Council. The Counsel engaged at the hearing of the case were the Hon. Mr. (now Chief Justice) Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., for the Plaintiffs. Mr. (now the Hon'ble Mr.) Strangman, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, for the Defendants. The Court was crowded during the delivery of the judgments which occupied the best part of the day.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S JUDGMENT.

After giving a short history of the advent of the Parsis in India, their settlement in Bombay, their Fire-temples and Towers of Silence, their charities, etc., his Lordship said:—At the present day, there are many valuable immoveable properties in Bombay dedicated for charitable purposes exclusively for the benefit of their community, and the funds in cash or securities dedicated to charities of religious or public nature amount to over fifty-three lakhs of rupees. These properties and funds are in the custody and management of the five Defendants in this suit. These properties and funds came into existence either by public subscriptions amongst the members of the community or by gifts and bequests made by individual members thereof. The Defendants are generally known by the members of the community as Trustees of the Properties and Funds of the Parsi Punchayet. They have all been appointed Trustees by their predecessors in office as vacancies occurred by resignation or death amongst them, and they claim to have the powers of filling in vacancies in their ranks whenever such vacancies may occur.

VALIDITY OF THEIR APPOINTMENT QUESTIONED.

The Plaintiffs contend in this suit that the Defendants are not validly appointed Trustees. They contend that their immediate predecessors in office were also not validly appointed Trustees and that they had no power to appoint the Defendants. They claim that the right to appoint Trustess of these Charitable Funds and Properties belonging to the Parsi Punchayet has always been vested in the general body of the Zoroastrians of Bombay and that the Trustees have usurped those powers and exercised them for some time though they had no legal right to do so. In their plaint the Plaintiffs make no charge of misconduct against any of the Defendants, but they claim that as the right to appoint Trustees is and always has been in the general body of Zoroastrians in Bombay, such right should be declared and established in this suit. They pray for a declaration that the Defendants are not validly appointed Trustees—that the right to appoint Trustess is in the general body of Zoroastrians in Bombay and they ask that a scheme may be framed for the appointment of Trustees and for the due administration of these Funds and Properties. The Defendants deny these allegations and contend that they are validly appointed Trustees of their Properties and Funds and claim that they have the right to fill up vacancies in the ranks of the Trustees as such vacancies occur. They say that there predecessors in office had a right to fill in vacancies and that they had continued to do so for over fifty years, and they submit that this arrangement hat worked satisfactorily for all these years and that therefore it should not be disturbed and no scheme should be framed either for the appointment of Trustees or for the administration of the Trust Properties and Funds. This is the first branch of the case.

CONVERSION OF ALIENS.

The other branch of the case involves issues of far greater importance and has caused considerable stir and excitement amongst the Parsi community of Bombay. The Plaintiffs say the Zoroastrian religion not only permits but enjoins conversion of aliens to that faith. They claim that certain of the Properties and Funds now in the possession of the Defendants were originally dedicated by the founders or donors for "all" Zoroastrians, and that all Zoroastrians, including those who originally were born in another faith but are subsequently converted to Zoroastrianism, are entitled to the use and benefit of those Funds and Properties. Amongst the Properties the Plaintiffs pick out as being intended for the use and benefit of all Zoroastrians, including converts to that faith, are the five Towers of Silence at Malabar Hill, certain Sagdis and Nasakhanas erected and maintained in connection with those Towers, and the Godavara Agiary. They also claim that such converts are entitled to participate in and have the benefit of the "Fund for carrying the dead bodies of all Zoroastrians to the Towers of Silence." They further contend that the Trust Deed of the 25th of September, 1884, mentioned in their plaint either contains wrong declarations of trust or that the interpretation put by the Defendants on those declarations is wrong, and they pray for a declaration by this Court that the Trusts contained in that Deed, so far as they relate to at least three Dokhmas, Sagdis, and Nasakhanas, are "ultra vires" and void in so far as they differ from the original Trusts, and they ask for the ascertainment and declaration by the Court of the real Trusts on which these Properties are held. The Defendants deny that the declarations of Trusts contained in the Deed of 1884 are either "ultra vires" or void, and they further deny that such declarations of Trusts differ from the original Trusts. They contend that the intention of the founder or endower of the Trust in respect of each one of the Properties and Funds was to found or endow such Trusts for members of the Parsi community professing the Zoroastrian religion and not for persons converted to that faith—such converts never being at any time within the contemplation of such founder or endower. The Defendants have contended before us that although the religion promulgated by Zoroaster contemplated conversion, the Parsis, ever since their settlement in India, have never sought or encouraged the conversion of aliens to their faith and that the persons who founded or endowed those religious institutions or contributed funds for religious and charitable object never contemplated the possibility of any outsider being converted to Zoroastrianism and claiming the benefit of those Institutions or Funds. They maintain that even though a property or a fund may be endowed or dedicated in general terms for the benfit of Zoroastrians, Mazdyasnans, Zarthosti Anjuman, Zoroastrian Anjuman or other similar terms, such terms, within the meaning and intention of the founders included only members of the Parsi community professing the Zoroastrian religion and that a person born outside of the community but converted to Zoroastrianism was never within the contemplation of the founders of these religious charities. In paragraph 14 of their written statement the Defendants state in explicit terms who are regarded as members of the Parsi community and as such entitled to the benefits of the Charitable Funds and Institutions founded and endowed by the various members of the community. They are in the first instance, the descendants of the original Persian emigrants who came to India in consequence of Mahomedan persecution and who profess the Zoroastrian faith, and secondly, the decendants of Zoroastrians who remained in Persia but who come and settle in India either temporarily or permanently and profess the Zoroastrian faith. This latter class are commonly known as Irani Parsis. In addition to these two classes they say an exception has been made in favour of a third class of persons and these are the children of Parsi fathers by alien mothers. Though exception in favour of this class has been made, they say, since ancient time, such exception has not been viewed with favour by the Parsi community, and the Defendants add that they have not disputed the right of such offsprings of Parsi fathers in deference to the usage obtaining from ancient times. This class, however, is very very limited. These, shortly, are the contentions of the parties to this suit, which is a suit under Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Advocate-General's consent having been obtained previous to its being filed. After the suit appeared on my Board, an application was made to me by the Plaintiffs Counsel, under Rule 63, that I should report to the Chief Justice that the suit could be more advantageously heard by a Bench of two Judges. This application was not opposed by the Defendants Counsel. The object of the application was to avoid the expense and delay of an appeal in this country and to take the case straight to His Majesty's Privy Council if the two Judges hearing the suit agreed in their judgment and any of the parties desired to appeal against that judgment. Having regard to the importance of some of the issues involved in the case, I welcomed the suggestion that the suit should be heard by two Judges and accordingly reported the application to the Chief Justice, who was good enough to associate with me my learned brother Mr. Justice Beaman to hear the case. A graceful acknowledgment. Before I proceed further, I feel it my duty to record here my grateful appreciation of the valuable help I received from my learned colleague in dealing with many complicated questions of admissibility and relevancy of the evidence tendered before us during the prolonged hearing of this suit, and I regard his association with me in the trial of this suit as a peculiar privilege. It is, I think, also necessary to state here that, in dealing with the questions of admissibility and relevancy of the evidence tendered before us, we have construed the section of the Evidence Act and Rules of Evidence in a spirit of liberality—admitting in most cases the evidence tendered—as we felt that where the case is to be finally dealt with by a Tribunal in another country it would be both safer and wiser to record the evidence and leave it to the final Tribunal of Appeal to accept it or reject it as may appear right to the Court.

TWO MAIN QUESTIONS.

Although at the trial a great many issues were raised and a great many points of more or less importance were discussed before us, it appears to us that there are two main questions in the case: (1) Whether the Defendants are validly appointed Trustees of the Properties and Funds of the Parsi Punchayet, and whether, in the event of death or resignation of one more of them, they have the right of filling up such vacancy or vacancies as they occur; and (2) Whether a person born in another faith and subsequently converted to Zoroastrianism and admitted into that religion is entitled to the benefit of the religious Institutions and Funds mentioned in the plaint and now in the possession and under the management of the Defendants. In the Defendants' written statement, in paragraph 4, it is contended that it was not alleged that the right of the Plaintiffs in many of the properties mentioned in the plaint has been denied and therefore they submitted that the plaint disclosed no cause of action in the Plaintiffs. This contention was elaborated by Mr. Strangman in the course of his argument. It was argued by him, and I think with great force, that the Plaintiffs are all admittedly members of the Parsi community, professing the Zoroastrian religion, and that their rights in the participation of all the benefits of the Institutions, Properties and Funds in the possession of the Defendants have not at any time been questioned, and that therefore they were not entitled to maintain the suit so far as the second branch of it was concerned. The force of this argument will become clearer when the circumstances under which the suit came to be filed are taken into consideration.

MARRIAGE WITH A FRENCH LADY.

In the year 1903, Mr. R. D. Tata, the 6th Plaintiff in the suit, married a French lady in Paris. He brought her to Bombay and got one of the Shenshai High Priests, Dastur Kaikhoosbroo Jamaspji, to perform the Navjot ceremony, thereby investing her with Sudra and Kusti—the sacred shirt and girdle which are the outward symbols worn by those who profess the Zoroastrian religion. He then went through with her the marriage ceremony, according to the rites and forms observed by Parsis. He then claimed that his wife had become a Parsi, professing the Zoroastrian religion, and that as such she was entitled to participate in all the Charitable and Religious Funds and Institutions of the Parsis. He claimed that she was, amongst other things, entitled to enter all Fire-temples and on her death she was entitled to have her body taken to the Towers of Silence. This created great uproar amongst the bulk of the Parsi community. Committees were appointed, public meetings were held, and it was eventually resolved by the Parsi community in a general meeting assembled that the lady was not entitled to the privileges or rights that were claimed on her behalf. The Defendants issued certain notifications which led to correspondence between the solicitors of Mr. Tata and his friends on the one side and the Defendants on the other. This correspondence is annexed to the plaint and marked (A) and is Exhibit A 78 in the suit. This correspondence took place in May and June, 1905. This suit was filed in November, 1906. It appears that prior to the filing of this suit some members of the Parsi community had been regarding with disfavour the practice of the Trustees filling up vacancies in their ranks. The other Plaintiffs in the suit appear to be some of the members of the community who had doubts as to whether the Defendants were validly appointed Trustees and had a right themselves to fill up vacancies. They appear to be personal friends of the 6th Plaintiff and probably sympathised with him in the unfortunate position in which his wife was placed. They joined hands with him in filing this suit, which has for its double object the ascertainment of the real position of the 6th Plaintiff's wife and of the Defendants. After the investiture and marriage of Mr. Tata, a Rajput lady, in a much humbler sphere of life, who had children by a Parsi, got herself similarly invested with Sudra and Kusti. The whole fight, so far as the second branch of the case is concerned, is in connection with these, two ladies—really speaking, the fight was on behalf of the French wife of the 6th Plaintiff: the other lady we heard very little of and was merely mentioned incidentally. Mr. Strangman's contention before us was that the Court ought not to go out of its way and at the bidding of people whose rights are not challenged or disputed ascertain and define the rights of people who are not before the Court. He contended, and I think rightly, that the decision in this suit would not bind the two ladies; and that if the Defendants succeeded in their contentions on this head, there was nothing to prevent any one of these two ladies filing another suit against them. He submitted that these two ladies, who were the only people whose rights were denied, were not parties to this suit, and we should decline to adjudicate upon their rights in their absence and behind their backs. As I have observed before, there appears to me to be a good deal of force in these arguments of the Defendants' Counsel and they demand very careful consideration. These contentions, however, affect the second branch of the case only, and it is desirable to defer discussion in respect of these contentions till we come to consider that part of the case which relates to the rights of converts. A great many side issues were discussed before us, and in the course of the arguments a large number of cases were cited to the Court. These again have taken considerable time to study, but in view of the conclusions I have arrived at, only a very few of these cases have any bearing on the two important questions before us in the suit.

VALIDITY OF THE DEFENDANTS' APPOINTMENT AS TRUSTEES.

I will now proceed to discuss the first of the two principal questions:—Are the Defendants validly appointed Trustees of the Funds and Properties belonging to the Parsi Punchayet and now in their possession and under their management, and are they entitled to fill up vacancies in their ranks as they occur? The consideration of this question mainly depends upon the documentary evidence recorded by the Court. To appreciate the present position of the Defendants, it is necessary to see how the body known as Trustees first came into existence, and for that purpose it becomes necessary to correctly appreciate the constitution and position of that ancient body—now defunct—which was formerly known as the Parsi Punchayet. The history of the origin of the Punchayet—the vicissitudes it underwent during its existence and its eventual demise—is to be gathered from the documents before us. This evidence is necessarily of a fragmentary description.

Having considered how the Parsi Punchayet came into existence—what was its constitution and what were its powers, having seen how its members were elected and by whom they were elected, it becomes necessary now to see how Trustees of the Funds and Properties belonging to the community came first into existence and how the present Defendants came to assume office as Trustees. It appears that, previous to the year 1823, there were no Trustees. The members of the Punchayet or some or one of them used to act as the custodian of the Funds of the community and the immoveable properties that existed then were also managed by them in conjunction with the other leaders of the community. In 1823, the Funds amounted to about Rs. 18,000. the bulk of which was in the possession of Wadiaji Hormusji Bomanji. Although he had agreed to pay 6 per cent interest, he actually allowed 9 per cent. interest on these Charity Funds. In November, 1823, he desired to be relieved of the responsibility of keeping these Funds any longer, and accordingly, on the 21st of November, 1823, he addressed a letter to "Akabars of the Punchayet and the entire Anjuman" asking them to take away the moneys that were with him and deposit them elsewhere. This letter is Exhibit A 52. On this letter reaching Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji, he, on the following day, writes a letter to his colleagues of the Punchayet suggesting that they should all meet and "should forthwith appoint three members so that those members for the period of one year should look after these moneys." In this letter—Exhibit A 53—Framji Cowasji Banaji makes various other suggestions as to how these Funds are to be deposited and how the Trustees are to act, etc. Exhibit A 55 is a record of the proceedings of the meeting of the whole Punchayet held on the 28th of November, 1823. At this meeting, four of the members of the Punchayet—Wadiaji Hormusji Bomanji, Framji Cowasji Banaji, Wadiaji Nowroji Jamsetji, and Jamsetji Jijibhoy—were appointed "Trustees for the purpose of taking care of the Punchayet moneys." They were to receive the moneys from Wadiaji Hormusji and deposit the same with Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co., a well-known firm, then, of merchants in Bombay; and accordingly on that day they received from Wadiaji Hormusji the sum of Rs. 15,863. It was at this meeting also resolved that all sundry sums of moneys that may come in from time to time were to remain with Framji Cowasji as a deposit. That out of those sums he was to meet sundry expenses, and when the sums so collected amounted to a thousand rupees he was to add the sum to the deposit account with Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.

WIDE POWERS OF THE TRUSTEES.

I have set out this clause in the Deed of 1851 at full length to show what wide and comprehensive powers are conferred by the Deed on the Trustees to fill up a vacancy in their ranks whenever one occurs. This is the foundation of the Defendants' case and this is the provision in the Deed which the Plaintiffs most vigorously attack. The signatories to the Deed are six persons, presumably members of the then Punchayet, and these six people appoint five of themselves Trustees of the Funds and Securities belonging to the community, and purport to confer complete and absolute power on these five individuals and their successors to fill up all vacancies amongst themselves. Had these six persons the right to confer such powers and had these five persons the right to arrogate to themselves the powers which this Deed purports to confer on them? The answer is obviously in the negative, and even Mr. Strangman who argued this part of the Defendants' case with great confidence, was constrained to admit that if a suit had been filed in or before 1851, the Court would have granted a scheme for the nomination of new Trustees as vacancies should arise. It is possible that this power of appointment was inserted in the Deed with the best of intentions as was argued before us, but that cannot affect the question as to the legality or validity of such an act. The members of the Punchayet owed their existence to the Anjuman—they derived their authority from the Anjuman. They had, in the first instance, no right whatever to appoint Trustees in any manner binding on the community. The appointment, in the first instance, was clearly for the purposes of their own convenience. The mere appointment of Trustees was, in a sense, the delegation of their own duties to a smaller number of their body. That may be justifiable; but they had not a shadow of a right to confer on those whom they elected the power of for ever excluding everybody else from having a voice in the future election of Trustees. The insertion of this power in the Deed is wholly unjustifiable. The members of the Punchayet were the appointees of the community. The community never conferred on them any powers with regard to its Funds and Properties other then those of managing the same while they served on the Punchayet. The community evidently was never consulted when they appointed some of themselves as Trustees. They had no right or power to appoint their own successors in the Punchayet itself. They had themselves no legel right to appoint Trustees of property that belonged to the community, and they had certainly no right whatever to confer on others the power which they themselves never had. This Trust Deed is the foundation on which the Defendants' legal advisers base their present case.

The whole fabric of this portion of the Defendants' case is based on the Deed fo 1851. That Deed affords no foundation whatever for the fabric, and, like all structures based on no foundation or a foundation that at best is not substantial, it must crumble. The powers sought to be conferred by the six members of the Punchayet on five of themselves were powers that they had no right to confer, and nothing that is subsequently done can validate an act which in its inception was invalid and unauthorised. The right to appoint members of the Parsi Punchayet according to ancient usage has been satisfactorily proved to have been in the Parsi community. The community never expressly delegated to the Punchayet the power to appoint Trustees. The members of the Punchayet were mere delegates of the community, and if they exercised any powers they must be taken to have derived those powers from those who appointed them their delegates. The Defendants' Counsel, however, argues the Trustees have exercited those powers of filling up vacancies rightly or wrongly for nearly sixty years. Why deprive them of this power now? The answer is to be found in the case of the Attorney-General vs. Dalton reported in 13 Beavan, page 141. The facts of that case are, in many respects, very similar. If anything, the facts in this case are clearer against the Defendants and less loss in obscurity than in the English case. In the course of his judgment, Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, says:—"The principal question ligitated was by whom new Trustees to be added to the Rector and Church Wardens ought (when required) to be appointed, it being contented on behalf of the Informant (the Attorney-General) that the new Trustees should be nominated by the rate-payers of the Parish; while the Defendants now claiming to be Trustees contend that the right of nominating new Trustees (when required) belongs to the surviving Trustees without the intervention of the Parishioners at large."

Before I go on to consider the position of the Defendants with reference to the immoveable properties, I think it would be more convenient to discuss here another contention of the Defendants' Counsel, which applies to both moveable and immoveable properties. It was contended that, whatever may be the position of the Defendants with regard to Funds and Properties that came into existence prior to 1866, their position as Trustees was unassailable with regard to all Funds and Properties that came into existence and in the possession of their predecessors after the 24th of October, 1816, on which date the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, being Act XXVIII of 1866, came into force, and reliance was placed on Section 34 of that Act. This contention is certainly one that requires very careful consideration, and we have most anxiously considered the arguments addressed to us on this head by Counsel on both sides.

Regarded from every point of view, the contentions of the Defendants' Counsel, based on Section 34 of the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, appear to us to be wholly untenable. I will now consider the Defendants' position with regard to the immoveable properties of which they claim to be Trusteas. To this part of the case somewhat different considerations apply. It is necessary to consider, in the first place, how each one of these properties was acquired by or for the Parsi community. As shown before, the only immoveable properties that belonged to the Parsi Punchayet previous to 1823 were a large piece of land at Malabar Hill, with three Towers of Silence, a Sagdi, and a Sagdiwala's house standing thereon and the Fort Nasakhana. Between 1823 and 1884, the Parsi Punchayet acquired other properties. Some were given as gifts to the Punchayet for the benefit of the community and some were purchased by them from the General Charitable Funds and another Fund known as the "Fund for expenses in connection with the Towers of Silence." The properties that were acquired by purchase were pieces of land adjoining the land on which the Towers stood. It appears that the Punchayet was desirous of extending the compound of the Towers, thus ensuring greater seclusion for the Towers and avoiding as far as possible the chance of people of other religions—commonly spoken of as Durwands—from settling on adjoining lands or building houses in the vicinity of the Towers. As opportunities offered, they acquired pieces of land contiguous to the land on which the Towers stood and added the same in the original compound All these pieces of land now from one large piece of ground and there is nothing at present to show separately the different small pieces of land added from time to time—except the various documents evidencing the acquisition of these pieces of land. Since 1823, two other Towers and two other Sagdis have been built on the original land. Previous to 1884, there was no general Deed covering all these properties in the possession of the Trustees—I use the word Trustees for convenience, meaning thereby the people who from time to time claimed to be Trustees and were in possession and management of the Punchayet Properties. I will continue to use the word in that sense. There were prior to 1884, a great many Deeds and Conveyances relating to the various properties in their possession, and whenever new Trustees had to be appointed there was considerable trouble and expense. Long previous to 1884, it was felt that a general Trust Deed, covering all the properties in the hands of the Trustees, would be very desirable; and after considerable delay on the 25th of September, 1884, the then Trustees executed a comprehensive Trust Deed which is marked Exhibit U in the case. The first schedule to the Deed describes the properties covered by the Deed, They are 26 in number. The whole of the Towers of Silence property is shown on a plan annexed to the Deed, and which is separately put in this suit and marked Exhibit No 5. That plan shows separately the various pieces of lands acquired from time to time and added to the main block and these pieces are marked with different letters of the Alphabet. The question for consideration now is, are the Defendants properly and validly appointed Trustees of all or any of these properties? As the Defendants' Counsel has argued with great confidence this part of the case and told us that his clients "were advised that the position of the Defendants as Trustees was unassailable," and as we wholly differ from the views of the Defendant's legal advisers, pressed with great insistance upon us, it is but fair that, instead of dealing with the question in a general or summary way, I should deal with each property separately and examine the Defendants' claim to be Trustees of each one of them separately.

DEFENDANTS NOT VALIDLY APPOINTED

It is a source of very great satisfaction to me to find that in the conclusions I have arrived at on this portion of the case, my learned brother Beaman entirely concurs. We hold that the Defendants are not validly appointed Trustees of any of the Funds enumerated in the three schedules, Exhibits Nos. 54, 59, and 60. We also find that they are not validly appointed Trustees of any of the properties comprised in the general Trust Deed of 1884. Exhibit U, except properties 10thly and 11thly described in the schedule to the Deed.

Having adjudicated on what we consider to be the legal rights of the parties, speaking both for my learned colleague and myself, we feel it our duty here to record that we have been drawn to these conclusions with much regret and great reluctance; and in holding that the Defendants are not validly appointed Trustees of the Punchayet Funds and Properties, we should not not be taken to cast the smallest reflection on their integrity or honour. The Plaintiffs themselves, at the very threshold of the case, in their plaint, have specifically stated that they "make no charge of misconduct against any of the Defendants." The very first sentence of my notes of Mr. Lowndes's opening for the Plaintiffs:—"I charge no misconduct in the ordinary sense of the term."

These are the persons whom we are constrained to remove from office, but, in order to show our appreciation of them and their work in the exercise of the jurisdiction we have over public charsties and of express authority conferred on this Court by Sections 35 and 45 of the Indian Trustees Act, XXVII of 1866, we appoint the surviving Defendants Trustees of all the Funds and Properties dedicated or devoted to Parsi charities and known and spoken of as Funds and Properties of the Parsi Punchayet, and we order that all Trust Funds and Properties do vest in them. Soon after the death of the first Defendant, the other Defendants have filled up the vacancy amongst them by appointing the first Defendant's only son in the place of his father. We think this is very injudicious conduct on the part of the Defendants as their act may have tended to embarrass the Court. We find, however, that the choice of the new Trustee is not open to any objection. The present Sir Jamshedji has been, at a public meeting of the Parsi community, unanimously appointed the head of the Parsi community, and is elected to the same position as his father occupied amongst his own people, and we appoint him as one of the Trustees jointly with the surviving Defendants, and direct that the Trust Funds and Properties do vest in him jointly with his co-Trustees.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES.

We do this because our findings will necessitate our referring the matter to the Commissioner for the purpose of framing a scheme for the appointment of new Trustees and it must necessarily take a long time to frame and sanction such a scheme. We think, therefore, that it is expedient to appoint Trustees immediately, and that cannot be done under the present circumstances without the assistance of this Court. We also think that these appointments, at all events, should not be for a limited period but must be for life. Till the scheme is framed and comes into operation, the Court will have to fill in any vacancies that may arise in the meanwhile. Our decree on this part of the case will be to declare that the surviving Defendants are not validly appointed Trustees of all the Funds and Properties of the Parsi Punchayet, except properties 10thly and 11thly described in the Trust Deed of 1884, Exhibit U; but that the Court appoints them, together with the present Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Trustees for life of those Funds and Properties and vests all the Trust Funds and Properties in them.

A SCHEME TO BE FRAMED.

We refer this matter to the Commissioner to frame a scheme for the appointment of a Trustee in the place of any one of the present Trustees dying, resigning, leaving Bombay for a period longer than six months, or becoming incapable of performing his duties. Such scheme, after being framed, should be submitted to the Advocate General for his approval and then be brought before this Court for final sanction. The Advocate-General will be at liberty to appear and make any suggestion he may desire to make to the Court when the scheme comes up for sanction. If, instead of it being referred to the Commissioner, either of the parties desire to refer the framing of a scheme to a Committee of Members of the Parsi community, we give them liberty to apply to us on notice to the other party.

CONVERSION TO ZOROASTRIANISM.

I now turn to the consideration of the second branch of this suit; and here I must speak for myself, as my learned brother, who is in entire accord with my conclusions on the first part of the case, may possibly not be in accord with some of the conclusions to which I have arrived on this part of the case. The question for decision, involved in this branch of the case, is by far the more important of the two main questions in the suit. This question between the Plaintiffs and Defendants is, as defined in the earlier part of this judgment:—"Whether a person born in another faith and subsequently converted to Zoroastrianism and admitted into that religion is entitled to the benefit of the Religious Institutions and Funds mentioned in the plaint and now in the possession and under the management of the Defendants." Besides the Religious and Charitable Institutions under the management and control of the Defendants, there are numerous other Institutions in Bombay, such as Atash Behrams, Agiaries, Dare Mehers, Sanitariums, etc., dedicated to the use and for the benefit of the Parsi community, with which the Court is not concerned, as they are under the control and management of the donors—their successors or other Trustees. In fact, the Court is not concerned even with "all" the Institutions and Funds in the possession and management of the Defendants; for the Plaintiffs' Counsel, at the hearing, has narrowed down his demands on behalf of the converts to Zoroastrianism, whose cause the Plaintiffs have so warmly espoused in this suit, and confined his contention to the Dockmas, Sagdis, Nasakhanas, and the Godavara Agiary, and to only one fund—the one for carrying the dead bodies of "all" Zoroastrians to the Towers of Silence. The Plaintiffs contend that the Zoroastrian religion not only permits but enjoins the conversion of aliens born in another faith, and that the moment an alien is invested with a Sudra and Kusti, after undergoing the Navjot ceremony at the hands of a Parsi priest, he or she is invested with all the rights and privileges of a born Zoroastrian and is entitled to the benefits or all Religious and Charitable Institutions and Funds that exist for the benefit of the Zoroastrian community. They say the Defendants have threatened to exclude such converts from the benefits of the Funds and Institutions under their control and management, and they have instituted this suit, as the champions of such converts, to obtain from the Court a declaration that such converts are entitled as of right to participate in the benefits of the Religious and Charitable Institutions and Funds established for the use of all Zoroastrians. Although this portion of the suit is "one" of the two main branches of the suit, for all practical purposes, this suit is really a consolidation of two suits. The two branches have nothing whatever in common with each other. The two questions in the suit are wholly distinct and separate from each other. Each branch is a suit by itself. Entirely different considerations apply to each of the two branches. Counsel for both parties have divided their arguments under two distinct heads. There is scarcely an argument or consideration which is common to both branches. The two questions stand apart and are independent of each other. The two branches are practically two separate suits, quite independent of each other; and I propose to treat the question involved in this branch of the suit as if it had been raised in a suit separate and independent of a suit involving the question of the validity or otherwise of the Trustees' appointment.

DECLARATION ASKED FOR BY PLAINTIFFS.

Before entering upon the consideration of these questions, it would be useful to ascertain exactly what is the relief they claim. Shorn of all technicality and divested of all legal phraseology, the Plaintiffs ask for nothing more than a bare declaration that an individual born in an alien faith, but subsequently converted to Zoroastrianism, is entitled to all the benefits of all the Religious and Charitable Funds and Institutions which exist for the benefit of the Zoroastrian community, and which are under the control and management of the Defendants. The prayers on this head are (c), (d), (e), (f), and (h). At the hearing, however, all that we were asked to do was to ascertain the real Trust on which the Funds and Properties in question were dedicated, to declare such Trust, and, if necessary, to rectify the Trust Deeds of 1851 and 1884 according to the decision of the Court. Are the "Plaintiffs" entitled to these reliefs? Are "they" entitled to maintain this suit in pursuit of the reliefs they claim? My answer to these questions is in the negative. The Plaintiffs are, every one of them, born of Parsi parents, and born in the religion of there forefathers. They all profess the Zoroastrian religion. They are undoubtedly entitled to enter the Godavara Agiary, and make as much use of it as any other Parsi is entitled to make. They are clearly entitled to participate in every Fund that exists for the benefit of all Zoroastrians, including the Fund for carrying all Zoroastrians to the Towers of Silence. They are entitled, as of right, to have their bodies disposed of in the Towers on their death. Has any one challenged "their" rights? Has any one disputed these privileges? Has any one even remotely or indirectly suggested that "they" are not entitled to those rights? Have the Defendants denied to "them" any single one of their rights and privileges? Have the Defendants done or said anything which, by any stretch of imagination, may be taken to be an invasion or an infringement of "their" rights? Have "they" a wrong to remedy or a grievance to redress? To all these questions, there is but one answer, and that is an emphatic negative.

I would therefore dismiss this part of the suit, and find against the Plaintiffs on the issues which raise the question of their right to maintain this suit.

CHILDREN BORN OF PARSI FATHERS.

Before I proceed to discuss any futher the evidence of other witnesses who gave somewhat similar evidence, I would like here to explain how, as I understand it from the evidence, the Parsis came to make an exception in the case of children born of Parsi fathers by alien mothers.

The Plaintiffs attempted to prove that there was, at least, one instance known of an entire alien—a person born of both non-Zoroastrian parents—who was admitted into the Zoroastrian faith and enjoyed all the rights and privileges of a born Zoroastrian. They called five witnesses to prove this one instance.

It is said—and said with great shew of reason—if the Zoroaster religion permits—nay, enjoins—the conversion of those who are aliens to the religion, what is the objection to the admission of those aliens who desire to be converted to the Zoroastrian faith? That is not the real question before us. The question before us is much narrower. It is merely this:—"If a Juddin is admitted to the Zoroastrian religion, is he or she entitled to participate in the benefits of the Charitable Funds of the Parsi community and to be admitted to the benefits of the Religious and Charitable Institutions of the Parsis?"

Under these circumstances, while I find that although the conversion of Juddins is permissible amongst Zoroastrians, I also find that such conversions are entirely unknown to the Zoroastrian communities of India; and far from it being customary or usual for them to convert a Juddin, the Zoroastrain communities of India have never attempted, encouraged, or permitted the conversion of Juddins to Zoroastrianism.

QUESTION OF CONVERSIONS SUMMED UP

To sum up this part of the case, on the question of conversion, the conclusions which I have arrived at on the evidence before the Court are:—(1.)—That the Zoroastrian religion not only permits but enjoins the conversion of a person born in another religion and of non-Zoroastrian parents. (2.)—That although such conversion was permissible, the Zoroastrians, ever since their advent into India 1,200 year ago, have never attempted to convert anyone into their religion. (3.)—That there is not a single instance proved before the Court of a person born of both non-Zoroastrian parents ever having been admitted into the Zoroastrian religion professed by the Parsis in India. (4.)—That the Parsi community of Bombay, at a public meeting, held on the 16th of April, 1905, expressed its disapproval of any conversions being allowed, and are strongly opposed to any such conversion in the present times, and resolved henceforth not to admit even the children of Parsifathers by alien mothers. See Exhibit F. (5.)—That, although conversion is permissible by the religion, there are certain conditions which the candidate must fulfil before becoming eligible for admission. The conditions are that it must first be satisfactorily established that he or she, in applying for admission, is animated by a good object and actuated by pure intentions, in other words, that he or she seeks admission from religious convictions and not from other considerations; and further, that the candidate is in all other respects fit to be admitted to the Zoroastrian faith. (6.)—That such an admission of a person born outside of the religion is only permissible if it is established that by such admission "no harm of any kind would be done to the Zurthosti Mazdiyasnans themselves." (7.)—That the ceremonies necessary to be undergone, by the candidate for admission are (a) Navjot, (b) Barnashnum, and (c) a repetition of the Investiture ceremony of Navjot after Barnshnum. (8.)—That only those persons who have undergone these three ceremonies are entitled to the full rights and privileges of a Zoroastrian. The only question of importance on this part of the suit that now remains to be considered is the general question raised by the Plaintiffs, "as to who are the parties entitled to the benefits and uses of the Charitable Funds and Institutions now in the possession and under the management of the Defendants. The contentions of both sides are fully set out in the pleadings. The Plaintiffs say:—"There exist numerous rich endowments, consisting of property, both moveable and immoveable, devoted to various charitable and religious purposes for the benefit of persons professing the Zoroastrian religion." They say that the Trusts declared by the Trust Deed of the 25th of September, 1884, are in terms "at variance with the Trusts and purposes for and to which the same were originally provided and dedicated." The plaintiffs believe that "at the time

the said Deed was prepared and executed, there was no intention by the terms thereof to exclude from the benefits of the said Trusts "any person" professing the Zoroastrian faith." They complain that the Defendants had interpreted the Trusts in a manner which would exclude from the benefits of the Trusts persons born in other religions and subsequently admitted into the Zoroastrian religion; and they pray that, in so far as the Trust declared by the Deed of the 25th of September, 1884, differ from the original Trusts, they may be declared "ultra vires" and void; that the true Trusts on which the charitable properties are held may be ascertained and declared; that the Deed of 1884 may be construed; and that it may be declared who are entitled to the benefits of such of the Trusts as may be held to be valid. The Defendants contend that the only persons entitled to the benefit of the Funds and properties are:—1stly.—The descendants of the original emigrants into India from Persia who profess the Zoroastrian religion. 2ndly.—The descendants of the Zoroastrians in Persia who were not amongst the original emigrants, but who are of the same stock and have since that date, from time to time, come to India and have settled here, either permanently or temporarily, and who profess the Zoroastrian religion. 3rdly.—The children of a Parsi father by an alien mother, if such children are admitted into the religion of their fathers and profess the Zoroastrian religion. Shortly put, the Plaintiffs say: Every Juddin admitted into the Zoroastrian religion is entitled, as a matter of right, to all the benefits of all the Charitable Funds and Institutions in the Defendants possession. The Defendants say: The parties entitled to the benefits of the Funds and Institutions under their control are persons who are Parsis who are the descendants of the Zoroastrian emigrants from Persia; their Iranee co-religionists who may come and settle either temporarily or permanently in India; and the children of Parsi fathers born of alien mothers, if they are admitted in, and profess, the Zoroastrian religion.

PARSI AND ZOROASTRIAN.

This discussion as to the exact meaning and signification of the words Parsi and Zoroastrian was addressed to us on the question as to whether, if the Trusts declared in the Deed of 1884 were correctly interpreted by the Defendants and those declarations excluded Juddin converts such declarations were not at variance with the intentions of the donors and founders of the charities. It so happens that there are no documents, either in original or in copies, existing at present with reference to some of the immoveable properties; in the case of other immoveable properties, the Defendants have amongst their records copies of original documents. Mr. Lowndes, for the Plaintiffs, correctly contended that in cases where no originals or copies of any documents evidencing the Trusts in connection with a particular property existed, the question for whose benefit that particular charity was established must be gathered, to use his own words, "from usage and tenets of the founders." He contended that the question for the Court to ascertain was, "What were the intentions of the founders of these various charities as to persons who were to benefit by them?" He argued: "Where words are ambiguous, you must look at the tenets of the founders." And he claimed the right of proving copies and tendering them in evidence, contending that the documents were "admissible for the purposes of ascertaining the meaning of the words Parsis and Zoroastrians." I have here reproduced the arguments of the learned Counsel in his own language. These arguments appeared, both to my learned brother and myself, to be absolutely sound; but what was the attitude adopted by the Defendants? Their Counsel contended that Section 7 of the Statute of Frauds, XXIX of Charles II, Chapter III, was in force in British India, and that under the provisions of that Section, copies of documents evidencing Trusts of immoveable properties were neither "provable" nor "admissible" in evidence. This position, adopted by the Defendants, appeared to me to be most extraordinary. They admitted that they were Trustees holding a large number of immoveable properties on certain Charitable Trusts for the benefit of their community. They were in possession of copies of documents evidencing those Trusts. They were not in a position even to suggest that those copies were not genuine and authentic. In fact, they knew that they were authentic and genuine copies. They were subsequently proved to be such before us. The records in their possession which contained the copies were not their property but were the property of the Parsi community. They knew that a question of the greatest importance to their community was being dealt with by the Court. Their obvious duty as Trustees, it seemed to me was to place all available materials in their possession and at their disposal before the Court and to assist the Court to come to correct decision. Instead of that they made a determined effort to keep back important documents by pleading a Section of an English Statute of 1677! We felt, however, that if the Defendants had a legal right to withhold these documents, they were entitled to do so, and that the Court was not concerned as to whether the attitude the Defendants were advised to adopt was a correct attitude for Trustees of large public charities to adopt; and we had to listen to long and learned arguments on this point with the result that we held that there was no substance in the Defendants' contentions.

THE CASE OF THE FRENCH LADY.

With the sixth Plaintiff, Mr. Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, I have the keenest sympathy. His conduct has been throughout open, straightforward, and manly; and it has cost me no little regret to be driven to conclusions which defeat the claims he makes on behalf of his wife. After marrying the lady, he brought her to India, and she went through the forms of admission into the Zoroastrian religion. He obtained the approval to his wife's admission, though in guarded terms, from Mr. Jivanji Mody and from Dastoor Darab, the two principal witnesses for the Defendants, on this part of the case. If social reasons urged by these witnesses were the only reasons urged against her admission, I should have felt no hesitation in summarily brushing them aside. Besides their being too trivial, the Court in adjudging of the rights of parties would not be governed merely by social reasons such as were urged by the witnesses. For the reasons I have recorded above, I come to the conclusion that even if an entire alien —a Juddin—is duly admitted into the Zoroastrian religion after satisfying all conditions and undergoing all necessary ceremonies, he or she would not, as a matter of right be entitled to the use and benefits of the Funds and Institutions now under the Defendants' management and control; that these were founded and endowed only for the members of the Parsi community; and that the Parsi community consists of Parsis who are descended from the original Persian emigrants, and who are born of both Zoroastrian parents, and who profess the Zoroastrian religion.

THE RESULT.

The result is that I hold that the Plaintiffs are not entitled to any of the reliefs claimed by them in this branch of their case, and I would dismiss their suit so far as it seeks relief on all points relating to the conversion of Juddins and their right to participate in the Charitable Funds and Institutions in the possession and under the management of the Defendants. The transcript of the very excellent shorthand notes of Counsels' address, taken down verbatim by the Court shorthand writer, Mr. Nakra, has been a great assistance to me in keeping before my mind every point argued before us by Counsel on both sides. His Lordship then recorded his findings on the issues, which are all set out in another column. My order as to costs would be that the cost of the Plaintiffs, taxed as between party and party, and those of the Defendants, taxed as between attorney and client, be paid out of the Charitable Funds in the possession of the Defendants. If the Plaintiffs and the Defendants agree as to which Fund or Funds the costs should come out, they should be paid out of such Fund or Funds. Otherwise the matter must be mentioned to us, and we will either decide the question or refer it to the Commissioner. I cannot conclude this judgment without expressing my sense of obligation to Messrs. Lowndes and Strangman for the very valuable assistance they rendered to the Court during the hearing of this case.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered a separate judgment, agreeing with his learned colleague in the main conclusions, which will be published on Monday.

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF SONABAI.

On the Court sitting after luncheon, Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of Sonabai, the French lady, wife of Mr. Ruttonji Dadabhai Tata, applied that she be made a party plaintiff to the suit.

Mr. Justice Davar took a note of the application telling the learned counsel to renew it when the delivery of the judgments had concluded.

At the rising of the Court at 6-35 p. m., Mr. Lowndes renewed the application.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman said he wanted time to read through the judgments.

Mr. Justice Davar said he had taken a note of the application, and would report it to the Chief Justice for appointing a Court to hear it.

ISSUES.

1.—Whether the terms Zoroastrian or Zurthosti or Mazdiasnan Anjuman as used in the documents mentioned or, alluded to in the plaint, include persons who are converts to the Zoroastrian religion.

2.—Whether the said terms as used in the said documents include any persons other than those mentioned in para 14 of the written statement, and if so, who are such persons.

3.—Whether there are numerous rich endowments, consisting of property moveable and immoveable, devoted to various charitable and religious purposes for the benefit of persons professing the Zoroastrian religion, including converts to the Zoroastrian religion as alleged in para 2 and subsequent paras of the plaint.

4.—Whether the deed of trust dated 21st September, 1884, is an invalid deed of trust and whether the trusts thereof are bad to the extent alleged in the plaint.

5.—Whether the powers created or conferred by the deed, of 4th December, 1851, are altogether invalid as alleged in para 3 of the plaint.

6.—Whether the powers created or conferred by the deed, dated 25th September, 1884, are altogether invalid as alleged in para 3 of the plaint.

7.—Whether the power of appointment of trustees of the properties moveable and immoveable comprised in the said two trust deeds has always been vested in the general body of Zoroastrians of Bombay as alleged in para 3 of the plaint.

8.—Whether the said deeds of trust or either of them have been concealed from the Parsi community and inspection thereof and publication thereof refused as alleged in para 3 of the plaint.

9.—Whether the Parsi community in general and the plaintiffs in particular were not well aware of the existence of the said deeds of trust for very many years past, and whether the members of the Parsi community for the time being ever since the said deeds were executed, have not been well aware of the existence of the said deeds.

10.—Whether the plaintiffs' suit, so far as it seeks to rectify the said deed of 1884 or to challenge the trusts as set forth therein and so far as it challenges the powers of appointment in both the said deeds, is not barred by limitation.

11.—Whether prior to the execution of the said deed of 25th September, 1884, there were any valid trusts of the immovable properties comprised therein having regard to provisions of the Statute of Frauds except as to such of the immoveable properties the trusts whereof were manifested by some writing that satisfied the requirements of that Statute.

12.—Whether having regard to the Statute of Frauds it is competent for the plaintiffs to allege and prove any trusts contrary to the trusts comprised in the said deed of 1884, unless they prove the same by some writing which satisfies the requirement of that Statute.

13.—Whether the defendants are not validly appointed trustees of any of the properties comprised in the said two trust deeds as alleged in para 4 of the plaint.

14.—Whether there is any necessity for the framing of a scheme with reference to any of the said properties comprises in the said two trust deeds as prayed in the plaint.

15.—Whether certain of the trusts contained in the said deed of the 25th September, 1884, are wrongly declared as alleged in para 4 of the plaint.

16.—Whether any, and which of the allegations made in paras 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the plaint which are not expressly admitted by the written statement, are correct.

17.—Whether the trusts of the deed of the 25th September, 1884, are at variance with the trusts upon which the properties comprised therein were originally provided and dedicated as alleged in para 12 of the plaint.

18.—Whether it is the fact, as insinuated in para 12 of the plaint, that any person other than one coming within the classes mentioned in para 14 of the written statement has ever claimed to be entitled to the benefit of the trusts of the said deed of 1884.

19.—Whether the questions which are referred to in para 13 of the plaint did not arise in consequence of the conversion of a French lady, the wife of one of the plaintiffs to the Zoroastrian religion, and not as alleged in para 13 of the plaint.

20.—Whether the allegations made in para 16 of the plaint are relevent, especially having regard to the statements made in para 4 of the plaint and whether such of the said allegations as charge misconduct against the defendants are true.

21.—Whether the deed of 25th, September, 1884, is not binding on plaintiffs.

22.—Whether the defendants or any of them ought to be removed from their position as trustees of the said two trust deeds as suggested in the plaint.

23.—Whether the allegations made in paras 2 and 3 of the written statement are not true.

24.—Whether there is any other good reason for the institution of this suit except that alleged in paras 3 and 9 of the written statement, and if not, whether the relief claimed in this suit can or ought to be granted to the plaintiffs.

25.—Whether the allegations in para 8 of the written statement are not true.

26.—Whether prayer (H) to the plaint is supported by anything alleged in the plaint, and if not, whether the relief prayed in the said prayer ought to be granted.

27.—Whether the allegations made in para 13 of the written statement are not true.

28.—Whether the allegations made in para 14 of the written statement are not true.

29.—Whether the history of the said deeds of 1851 and 1884 is not correctly set forth in paras 20 to 26 inclusive and para 28 of the written statement.

30.—Whether the defendants do not hold as trustees large funds which have been entrusted to the trustees for the time being of the said deed of 1851 since the date thereof as alleged in para 24 of the written statement.

31.—Whether the said deeds have not been long acted on and should not be upheld.

32.—Whether the majority of the Parsi community do not approve of the said deeds and desire that they should be upheld, and whether that circumstance should not be taken into account in considering whether they should be upheld in case they were open to attack at the time of the execution thereof on the grounds stated in the plaint.

33.—Whether the allegations in paras 31 to 35 (both inclusive) of the written statement are not correct.

34.—Whether the allegations in para 36 of the written statement are not correct.

35.—Whether the allegations in para 37 of the written statement are not correct.

36.—If the defendants do not claim to be the sucessorss of the Panchayet, whether they have any legal right to be trustees of the properties dedicated to the use of the Parsi or the Zoroastrian community.

FINDINGS.

I find the 1st issue in the negative.

I find the 2nd issue in the negative.

I find the 3rd issue in the negative.

On the 4th issue, I find that the Deed of the 25th of September, 1884, is a valid Deed of Trusts and contains therein correct declartions of Trusts. The power, however, of appointing successors to dying or retiring Trustee or Trustees becoming incapable, which the Deed purports to confer on the Trustees thereby appointed, is invalid.

My finding on the 5th issue is in the negative. The powers created or conferred by the Deed of the 4th of December, 1851, (Exhibit A42), are not invalid except the power conferred on the Trustees thereby appointed to appoint successors to dying or retiring Trustees, or to Trustees becoming incapable.

My finding on the issue No. 6 is practically contained in my finding on the 4th issue. None of the powers created or conferred by the Deed of the 25th of September, 1884, are invalid, except the power thereby conferred on the Trustees of appointing successors tothose who may die, retire, or become incapable.

I find issue 7 in the affirmative.

Issue No. 8 raises "no material proposition of fact or law" as contemplated by Section 146 of the Civil Procedure Code, and I decline to answer the same.

The same answer which I have given to issue No. 8 applies to issue No. 9. Besides this, the Court is not in a position to say what the Parsi community or the plaintiffs were aware of with respect to the aforesaid Deeds of Trust.

I find issue No. 10 in the negative.

I find issue No. 11 in the affirmative.

My finding on issue No. 12 is in the affirmative.

I find on the 13th issue that the defendants are not validly appointed Trustees of any of the Properties or Funds comprised in the two Trust Deeds, (Exhibit U and Exhibit A42), except properties 10thly and 11thly described in (Exhibit U).

My answer to the 14th issue is that there is no necessity for framing any scheme with regard to the administration of any of the Trust Properties, the Trusts declared in the two Trust Deeds being the true Trusts in respect of these properties. It is, however, necessary to have a scheme framed for the appointment of new Trustees to fill up vacancies as they may occur amongst the Trustees.

I find the 15th issue in the negative.

I refuse to answer issue No. 16. It is not framed as an issue ought to be framed, and is not capable of being answered without going into a great many details of lengthy pleadings.

My finding on the 17th issue is in the negative.

I answer issue No. 18 in the negative. Till the claim was first asserted on behalf of the 6th plaintiff's wife, no one other than persons comprised in the three classes, mentioned in paragraph 14 of the defendants' written statement is proved to have claimed to be entitled to the benefits of the Trusts comprised in the Deed of the 25th of September, 1884.

I find Issue No. 19 in the affirmative.

My answer to issue No. 20 is in the negative, with regard to both questions in the issue. I find that the defendants have not been guilty of any misconduct whatever in the discharge of their duties as Trustees during the whole time they have been in office as such Trustees.

I find on issue No. 21 that the Deed of the 25th of September, 1884, is binding on the plaintiffs, except as to the power of appointment of Trustees thereby conferred on the Trustees appointed thereunder.

My answer to issue No. 22 is that the defendants are not validly appointed Trustees.

I refuse to answer issues Nos. 23, 24, and 25 for reasons given in my answers to issues Nos. 8 and 16.

Issue No. 26 is so framed that it is not possible to answer it concisely, except by referring to my judgment, wherein I have held that the plaintiffs are not entitled to maintain this suit so far as it seeks construction of the Deed of 1884.

I decline to answer issue No. 27 for reasons given in my answers to issues Nos. 8 and 16.

Issue No. 28 raises a very important question in the suit and which might have been more explicitly raised. My answer is: The defendants have correctly described the constiuntion of the Parsi community in paragraph 14 of their written statement.

I decline to answer issue No. 29 for the reasons given in my answers to issues Nos. 8 and 16.

Issue No. 30 is answered in my judgment. It is so framed as to be incapable of being concisely answered.

As to issue No. 31, I find that the Deeds have been long acted on, and they should be upheld in all respects, except as to power of appointment of new Trustees, which power has not been validly conferred on the Trustees appointed by the said Deeds.

Issue No. 32 cannot be answered. The Court has no means of knowing what the majority of the Parsi community do or do not approve of.

I refuse to answer issues No. 33, 34 and 35 for reasons given in my answers to issues Nos. 8 and 16.

My answer to issue No. 36 is in the negative.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM ON AN INDENT.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Chief Judge, disposed of the case in which Messrs. C. MacDonald and Co. sued Ismailji Ibrahimji and Mahomed Ali to recover Rs. 1,633 being the balance of amount due on the price of certain goods. Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Rattonshaw K. Dadachanji, Pleader, with Mr. H. P. Dastur, Pleader, was for the first defendant and Mr. Hirjibhoy C. Dalal, Pleader, for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that the second defendant gave them an indent, dated 27th December, 1907, for 50 tons of basic steel bars, signed in the name of the first defendant, his father. The defendants took delivery of the goods, but did not pay fully for them. The plaintiffs therefore claimed the balance. The first defendant's defence was that he was not in Bombay when the second defendant signed the indent and that his son had no authority to sign it in his name To this the plaintiffs' answer was that the two defendants were father and son, lived together and were partners in the business of muccadams; and that when they entrusted their muccadamage, work in iron to the first defendant he had informed their salesman that if he happened to order out in future any iron through the plaintiffs, his son the second defendant would give and sign the order. Both defendants denied these allegations. The second defendant admitted liability for himself alone under the indent.

His Honour in disposing of the suit said that it was not shown that the first defendant was a dealer in iron, and if his son, the second defendant, was a partner with him in the muccadamage business he would have no authority to sign the indent in question for iron so as to bind the first defendant. Upon the evidence his Honour found that it was unlikely that the first defendant had held out the second defendant as his agent to sign the indent. He dismissed the suit as against the first defendant and ordered the plaintiffs to pay Rs. 51 for his professional costs. He decreed the plaintiffs' claim less a certain amount against the second defendant and ordered him to pay Rs. 51 for the plaintiff's professional costs.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A SOLICITOR.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jamietram Jiwanram of Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, appeared in answer to a notice issued against him at the instance of Mr. Dinshaw F. Markar calling upon him to show cause why a summons should not be issued against him for defamation. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, Pleader, appeared for Mr. Markar; Mr. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kapadia, Pleader, and Mr. Madon, Solicitor, was for Mr. Jamietram.

The complainant's case was that in a letter to Mr. C. P. DaCunha, Solicitor for Mr. Markar in the matter of a High Court suit between Mr. Markar and his mother, Mr. Jamietram wrote among other sentences as follows: "We may add that your client indulges in unnecessary correspondence and holds out threats to his old and helpless mother, which, to say the least, is cowardly and unfair." Mr. Dhondi contended that the sentence was defamatory, in itself, but if it was written under instructions, it was no offence so far as the solicitors were concerned. But it did not appear to have been written under instructions. It seemed to have been a remark of their own. In the beginning of the letter it was not stated that it was written under instructions. The defamation was published to Mr. DaCunha. Mr. Dhondi further urged that the statement was defamatory by itself, and that it had been held not to be privileged even when it was made by a party to his own solicitors.

Mr. Lang contended that there was no publication, because the letter was written in the ordinary course to a solicitor. The letter was written under instructions, was privileged and came within exception 9 of section 499 of the Penal Code.

The Magistrate held that there was publication. The question as to whether the letter was written under instructions was a matter of evidence. His Worship ordered a summons to issue.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

The Elphinstone Bioscope.

There has rerely been such a decided success in Bombay as the above Bioscope has met with in its first week. The pictures are undoubtedly admitted on all sides far and away superior to any pet seen in Bombay, and there is throughout the whole show an entire absence of flickering, &c., so common in this class of performance. To-night we are promised a complete change and the special attraction will be the second series of the Olympic Games. The first series shewn this week has been a huge success, and no doubt the second series will prove equally as popular. Another great film to be shewn will be "Engulfed in the Quicksands of Mt. St. Michel," a dramatic picture which cannot but fail to meet with approval. Showing such pictures as this, it is no wonder the Elphinstone Bioscope has packed houses and will, we are sure, continue to do so. There will be a Matinee at 5 to-day and an extra late show at 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.

The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, the Chief Justice of Bombay, presided at the annual prize distribution of the St. Xavier's High School last evening, when a large number of parents of the children and friends of the institution were present.

We have received a copy of the report on the American Cotton Crop Movements for the season 1908-9 issued by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. With the object of making the tables as serviceable as possible, the best expert assistance has been obtained to bring the figures up to the latest available date. They deal, as in former years, with the various phases of the cotton crop, such as its magnitude, nature and conditions, as well as the receipts, deliveries and consumption, etc., and an additional table has been incorporated, showing the stock of American cotton in Liverpool, with weekly variations in same, and will doubtless prove of substantial value to all who are interested in cotton. Copies may be had on application to the Secretary.

NOW READY.

PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

JUDGMENT

OF

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar

AND

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

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SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 27.

Only one game was played to-day—and it was a rattling good game—between the M. I. No. 1 and M. I. No. 2.

M. I. NO. 1 VS. M. I. NO. 2.

Umpires—Major Hocken and Captain Ramsden.

FIRST CHUKKER.—No sooner the ball was thrown in No. 2 cleared with it to No. 1 and hit a goal. A moment later No. 1 returned the compliment, and with a series of gallops up and down the field for a few minutes the chukker ended.

M. I. No. 1 ..... 1 goal.
M. I. No. 2 ..... 1 goal.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Replaying from near No. 1 goal No. 1 were at once on to the ball, and sweeping down the field, let drive for goal, but just missed. No. 2 had their chance next, and getting within range of No. 1 goal Berry had the final shot, but the ball went wide a bit. They, however, persevered in their attack and soon hit a goal. A minute later the chukker ended.

M. I. No. 1..... 1 goal.
M. I. No. 2..... nil

THIRD CHUKKER.—With a full speed gallop down the field soon after the start No. 2 got clean up to No. 1 posts and scored. The rest of the chukker was characterised by very fast runs up and down the field, during which neither had any advantage.

M. I. No. 1 ..... nil
M. I. No. 2 ..... 1 goal

FOURTH CHUKKER.—A minute after the ball was in play No. 2 rushed the No. 1 posts and hit a goal. Major Rowlandson was on to the ball next and again attacked the No. 1 posts, but just as he got within dangerous proximity Perteus galloped up and hit the ball to the centre, from where it was taken on to No. 2 end and Orton getting on to it had a cross shot for goal and scored.

M. I. No. 2 ..... 3 goals
M. I. No. 1 ..... 3 goals
Score:—No. 2, plus 4 ..... 7 goals
No. 1, plus 3 ..... 6 goals.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 27.

The Indian Infantry Officers beat the King's Royal Rifles to-day by 1 goal to nil.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin	3 12	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	2 24	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Manikin	4 0	Officers, R. A.
Pewit	5 36	F. V. Evans and D. Fraser.

Course No. 19 = 9·6 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Glenier.
Goralie	5 48	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	1 27	Officers, R. E.
Clithe	2 54	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Valkyrie	7 15	R. Walker.
Curlew	2 51	C. A. Wordsworth
Bittern	5 48	Wardlaw Milne
Jean	7 36	C. M. Moberley

Course No. 18 = 9·7 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

THE BONA-FIDE SANDWICH.

Amusing Licensing Debate.

London, November 14.

A good deal of humour was mixed up in the House of Commons yesterday, with serious argument on the Government's new clauses of the Licensing Bill. The first section of one clause gave power to restaurants to supply intoxicating liquor during the present Sunday hours to any person taking a meal "in a room set apart for that purpose." The second laid it down that refreshments other than intoxicating liquor might be supplied during closing hours.

The second section caused most of the discussion The Solicitor-General said it was merely "declaratory," the law was unaltered. The offence consisted, not in opening the premises, but in selling and buying drink during prohibited hours.

"Supposing," he said, "a respectable individual—supposing even I myself (laughter)—happen to be in a village where there were licensed premises on Sunday, at eleven o'clock in the morning, not as a traveller, and I want a plate of bacon and eggs and a cup of coffee."

"The right hon. gentleman forgets that he would be in church then" put in Mr. James Hope.

"We'll make it half-past ten then," said the Solicitor-General, smiling. "I cannot enjoy the sermon so well without a breakfast. It would be intolerable if the alehouse-keeper, willing to serve food in those conditions, where not to be allowed."

Mr. J. H. Campbell the ex-Attorney General for Ireland, and other speakers pointed out that whatever the actual state of the law, the present practice was for licensed premises to close during prohibited hours.

Mr. Faber ridiculed the proposal.

"It would be possible for me to go to the Criterion and spend the whole of the time from midday alternating between the bar and the dining rooms up till eleven o'clock at night. (Hear, hear.) Then, after eleven I can stay all night asking for soda water (laughter) or devilled kidneys, if the cook can be persuaded to stay up. (More laughter.) Liquor from the flask might be added with the soda water."

WHAT IS A MEAL?

Mr. Hope asked if a biscuit or a sandwich constituted a meal. He pictured a refreshment room with stale ham and a pot of "jungle" beef on the table. So long as a plate contained a portion of either, a man was having a meal, and would get a drink.

The Prime Minister explained that the section dealing with the supply of food out of closing hours is "an exposition of the law as it has been for thirty years or more. All these questions about biscuits and bona fide sandwiches will not arise. (Laughter.) If the hon. member and any of his friends try any of those little devices with stale buns they will not escape from the meshes of the law."

But Mr. Charles Roberts, the ardent Temperance leader and other Liberals objected to the section, and appealed to the Government to withdraw it.

Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., related in his dry tones a tale which tickled the House very much.

"I am told that in certain parts of the United States, where some rule analogous to this obtains, a sandwich goes very far in covering up with its solid respectability the purchase and sale of intoxicating drink. One sandwich has, so to speak, chaperoned a large number of these transactions, extending over a period of months, until at length it was consumed by a customer in an absent-minded moment."

Then there was a story from Mr. Younger, the brewer.

"I have heard of a bar-tender in Boston who carefully marked a hard-boiled egg, and at the close of the day reckoned he had sold it to fifty-seven different customers at five cents a time."

Mr. Bottomley, the Liberal, who has hith erto opposed the Bill, was for once on the Government's side

"Heaven knows Sunday is dull enough already!"

"Oh, oh!" cried Nonconformists.

"I mean, of course," said Mr. Bottomley in conciliatory tones, "after they have spent a few hours in church." (Laughter.)

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 28.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

At 11 o'clock A.M.

For Judgment.

689-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart and others—Craigie L & D.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

After Judgment in Suit No. 689 of 1906.

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

781-08 Malvi H M and R Pursotamdas Ramgopal vs Ramgopal Hiralal and others Bicknell M and R.

Long Causes.

119-07 J G Billimoria Nenbai widow vs Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.
278-08 Bhaishunker K and G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchund Abirchund Daga vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Payne and Co.
673-08 J R and D Hirabai widow vs Gokulbai widow Bhaishunker K and G.
715-08 P N Billimoria Hassam Haji Sumar vs Bai Saraswatibai widow and others Smetham B and Co.
578-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Deakaran vs Harbaksh Mirchilal and others Raghavaya B and N.
932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.
69-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.
765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.
545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansukhlal J and H.
423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady Ardeshir H D and Co.
338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardeser H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

718-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.
5-08 S J Jindah Bins Pais vs Maria Pais Bhaishunker K and G.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

After Judgment in Suit No. 689 of 1906.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.
861-08 J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner. Report.

323-04 Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

397-08 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For part heard.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Maljı Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Esse vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08 I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and, others Pestonji R and K.
176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 27th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	26	5	29 p.m	4	26
Teheran ...	27	1	35 p.m.	1	23
Suez	27	1	35 p.m.	1	10

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Bhamo route to China right.

Offices on land lines Haiti (West Indies), still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haiti Mole, St. Nicholas and Port Au Prince (27-11-08).

SIR WALTER FHORBURN, of Glenbreck, Peeblesshire, formerly M.P. for Peebles and Selkirk, has died at Edinburgh, at the age of sixty-six. He was a director of Walter Thorburn Brothers, woollen manufacturers, Peebles, and entered Parliament in 1886. He held the seat for the Unionist Party from 1886 until the last general election, when he was defeated by the Master of Elibank. Sir Walter was knighted in 1900.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless, and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

REWARD RS. 500.

MR. JEEJEEBHOY NAVROJI, the complainant in a case of Criminal Breach of Trust and mis-appropriation of property offers a REWARD of Rs. 500, to any person or persons who will give information that will lead to the arrest of HERBERT MARTIN BURKE, within one month from this date. A warrant is out for his arrest. The description of Burke is as under:—

Height, 5ft. 6in.
Age about 35 years.
Build, Stout.
Hair, Dark.
Moustaches, Waxed.
Eyes, Hazel. Slightly squinting.
Complexion, Fair.
Hollow in centre of chin.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 27th November, 1908.

WANTED.—A L. C. E. or an experienced OVERSEER, for employment as State Engineer. Salary Rs. 100 with horse allowance Rs. 30 per mensem and free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the DEWAN of JANJIRA.

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NOTICE.

MESS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1908.

THE VICEROY OF THE MIDDLE SEVENTIES.

THE announcement of Lord Northbrook's selection for the Viceroyalty early in 1872 evoked some surprise in the East, as although he had been Under Secretary for India for a brief period, and had done good Parliamentary service for his party, but little else was known of the Peer chosen to succeed the popular Lord Mayo. His rule was marked by a few occurrences of more than ordinary interest, to which we shall allude presently; otherwise it was an uneventful record of steady financial progress, for the Viceroy had graduated in a good school of economics and was practically his own minister in that department of our Government. His period of office also synchronised with the great Bengal famine, the first calamity of this description which was managed upon the principles now adopted to alleviate these terrible visitations, although Lord Northbrook's economic policy in connection with it was subjected to much adverse criticism at the time. The *Daily News* despatched its famous correspondent, Archibald Forbes, to India to describe and support the new methods of State relief, and his letters from the famine tracts, combined with a monograph published by Dr. William Hunter, then engaged on the first edition of his *Gazetteer*, were accepted at Home as complete and satisfactory rejoinders to the clamour raised in the East for measures of a different character. Both Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple, who were successive Lieutenant-Governors of the Province, have bequeathed in their memoirs exhaustive accounts of this historical famine, and in the biography of his cousin just published, Lord Baring contributes some fresh and interesting particulars of the personal side of its story. Lord Northbrook resigned soon after a Conservative Government took office in the middle of the seventies, as he was opposed to the new Secretary of State's frontier and fiscal policies which were developed with striking and well remembered results under his successor. "A calm cold Englishman," is Dr. Hunter's estimate of him, "very slow to give his confidence, very steadfast when he has yielded it; altogether a man worth serving."

Under Canning and his three successors the affairs of Feudatory India, which had been placed upon a satisfactory basis by the assurances in the Queen's Proclamation, had not claimed much attention. But during Lord Northbrook's rule the concerns of two of them, Baroda and Hyderabad, developed situations which brought them into collision with the Government of India with consequences that are worth recalling in connection with the appearance of Mr. Mallet's memoir of the deceased Viceroy. The Gaekwar Mulhar Rao's career of misgovernment and criminality ended with his trial, by a mixed commission of his peers and British officials, and his banishment to Madras, and under the sagacious guidance of his successor Baroda has advanced from the most backward State in India to a position which has earned for it recognition as one of the best administered principalities under our hegemony. Hyderabad, during the minority of the present Nizam, was under a dual regency of which Salar Jung was the controlling member, with the recollection of his splendid services to us during the Mutiny still fresh in the public memory. He selected the second year of Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty for the commencement of the campaign for the restoration of Berar and the abolition of the Contingent force, which terminated some three decades later with an agreement for the perpetual rental of the province to the Government of India.

The story of this controversy makes a remarkable and not particularly edifying page in Indian history, which is familiar to those who have followed the fortunes of the State since the days of Dalhousie. For the purposes of the present article, it will suffice to say that Salar Jung's action was greatly resented both at Calcutta and the India Office, and that both at the conception of the movement and at subsequent periods he was made to feel that he had been guilty of presumption bordering upon disloyalty in venturing to dispute the validity and permanency of the existing arrangements. There is no doubt that this feeling had much to do with the occurrences which happened a few months afterwards in connection with the first royal visit to the East. The Viceroy had desired that all the leading Feudatory rulers should welcome the Prince of Wales at Bombay, and most of them responded very readily to this invitation. But His Highness the Nizam, who was then some ten years old and in delicate health, was forbidden by his surgical adviser to undertake a journey which might be productive of harmful consequences, a decision which was supported by the Residency Surgeon and upheld by the co-regents. This refusal to permit the Prince to leave his State was regarded at Calcutta as Salar Jung's rejoinder to the rebukes he had received concerning the Berar question and other acts of policy which had not met with the approval of the Foreign Office. And it was, therefore, made the basis of a correspondence in which his motives and good faith were impugned in the most unmistakable language. It is evident from the official description of the tour that copies of these accusatory letters reached the Prince and his suite during the voyage to the East, as we find the following allusion to them in its pages: "The correspondence between the Resident at Hyderabad and Sir Salar Jung was read and discussed among the old Indians, and I think there was only one opinion expressed respecting the taste and tone of despatches which intimated that the Resident believed the reasons assigned for the Nizam's inability to go to Bombay were fictitious, and that the Dewan had some secret purpose to serve in asserting that the journey would, according to the physicians, be dangerous to the life of the boy, who is delicate and nervous." Although there is no definite declaration on the point, there is little doubt, especially when subsequent events are reviewed, that this opinion of the correspondence was not confined to "the old Indians" of the party, but was shared by the Prince himself, who probably felt that coercion of this character would not be conducive to the success of his visit. At all events Salar Jung received assurances in Bombay that there was no royal displeasure at his master's absence and that the reasons for it were accepted without demur by the personage who was most interested in the matter. And had the Prince's own inclinations been allowed to prevail it is probable that he would have visited Hyderabad, but as political considerations could not be disregarded, at a later date two members of his suite were deputed to the State on his behalf. But the most remarkable corollary to this episode in Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty, and one which is traditionally attached to the disclosure of these letters to the Prince, was the quick change effected in the personnel of the Hyderabad Residency. Within a fortnight of the arrival of the royal visitor Mr. Saunders and his First Assistant had been provided with other appointments, the former being replaced by Sir Richard Meade, and the final scene of this curious political drama was enacted at a roadside railway station, where the exchange of duties was effected. Our relations with the States, although still far from ideal, have improved considerably since Lord Northbrook's day, and it would be practically impossible under existing conditions to reproduce the occurrences we have been describing; Hyderabad, moreover, has been amply compensated for what happened in the mid-seventies by its full restoration to Imperial favour as evinced by the recent royal visit to its capital when the ruler was acclaimed by the Prince of Wales as our longest and most faithful ally.

RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

AT the end of this month the Royal Society changes its head and Lord Rayleigh, its President for the last three years, gives place to Sir Archibald Geikie. The presidentship of this famous Society is the highest honour that science can bestow on its distinguished votaries in England, and great care and discrimination are used for the purpose of selecting the fittest man. The Crown as a rule bestows some high honour on him and thus recognises science. Of its Presidents in recent years, two, Lord Lister and the late Lord Kelvin, were made Peers during their tenure of this high office. Huxley another past president, is said to have declined a Peerage, but he accepted a Privy Councillorship, which has been well called the most democratic as well as aristocratic of all high honours. Sir William Huggins, who succeeded Lord Lister as President in 1900, was conferred the highly coveted and select Order of Merit in 1902. Lord Rayleigh also got this honour. He owes his peerage however to his birth and not to his eminence as a scientist. His grandmother was created a Peeress in her own right, in 1821 by George IV, and his father became Baron Rayleigh on her death. The present Lord Rayleigh succeeded the latter in 1873. Probably he will now get a step in the Peerage on his retirement from the Presidentship of the Royal Society which he has held since 1905 in succession to Sir William Huggins the great Astronomer. Surely he has earned this prospective honour by his eminent services to physics. His scientific works are numerous and highly prized. His papers before the Royal and other Societies have been recently collected into four very large quarto volumes, an honour, which is usually reserved for only the work of the best men. His treatise on Sound is the best known of his works and has been called by a high authority "one of the finest examples of a scientific treatise extant." He is more popularly known by his rather sensational discovery in 1894 in conjunction with Sir William Ramsay, of argon, that strange new substance which lay hid all this time undetected in our atmosphere though its existence was suspected more than a century ago. This discovery led to other discoveries of similar substances like helium and radium by others. Lord Rayleigh has this month entered upon his sixty-seventh year. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Arthur Balfour, having married his sister. Like the ex-Premier's other brother-in-law, the late Professor Sidgwick, Lord Rayleigh is much interested in curious and abnormal psychological phenomena and has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of that psuedo-scientific body the Society of Psychical Research of which he is the vice-president. In this he resembles that other distinguished scientist, Dr. Alfred Wallace, who has recently been honoured like him with the Order of Merit, and for whom, too, ghosts and spirits, the chief subject of the Psychic Society's research, have a strange fascination.

A FORTUNE IN A WASTE HEAP.

IT is somewhat surprising that a potential source of a paper supply should so long have remained undiscovered when every effort was made to find it, especially when, in the end, it was found that the treatment required was, to all intents and purposes, the same as that necessary in dealing with wood from which most paper is manufactured to-day. There have been alarming reports on the effect that the enormous consumption of paper is having on the world's forest supplies. At first sight the experiments seem to have achieved results which are no better than that which they would displace. The invention is American in origin and consists of utilising cornstalks which hitherto have been thrown away to the extent of millions of tons every year. The value therefore is many sided. In the first place it will be of enormous value to the farmer in that it will give him a revenue from what has hitherto been useless; in the second it will help to save the forests; and thirdly it seems possible that it will eventually cheapen the cost of paper, which last may or may not be of great value according to how one regards the use to which paper is put in these days of cheap printing. At present with wood at eight dollars a cord, American manufacturers find that it costs thirteen dollars to make a ton of wood pulp. With cornstalks at five dollars a ton, and adding the cost of bringing the stalks from nearby farms to the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, pulp can be manufactured at fourteen dollars a ton. For the moment therefore, wood retains the advantage, but it is rare that any new product can be manufactured at first at any price near that which is reached with commercial development, and these figures of a laboratory may confidently be expected to fall lower when the work is conducted on a large scale in factories specially designed for the work and equipped with machinery specially adapted to the new requirements. According to an official report the first practical samples of this new paper were manufactured in Washington, and consist of five grades in five colours. One grade is dark grey, thick and heavy, resembling parchment. There is a lighter grade of the same character, two shades of yellow and one of white. The latter are manufactured from the hard outside part of the cornstalk, and the former from the interior or the pith. The yellow grades have much longer fibre and resemble paper made from cotton rags or linen, being soft to the touch and pliable, and appearing to have been made from material of entirely different character from that used in the grey product.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE offer of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who commands at Malta, to bear the expenses of the burial of the Mussalman victims of the "Sardinia" disaster, is one of those kindly acts which endeared him to all classes during his sojourn in this country. His Royal Highness came into close contact with the troops in India during his command in the North and afterwards when Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and was a great admirer of the fine soldierly qualities of the Mahomedan sepoy and sowar. His practical sympathy towards the "Sardinia's" victims is a compliment to their co-religionists in this country and as such will be regarded by them.

A REWARD of Rs. 1,000 has been offered for information regarding the desecration of the Queen's statue at Nagpur.

THE "Bengalee" reports the arrest yesterday, at Midnapore, of Rakhal Chandra Laha, the police informer, on a charge of perjury.

MR. J. O. MILLER is now likely to replace the Viceroy at the opening of the Pusa Agricultural Institute, on the 5th proximo.

THE Gun and Shell Factory, at Calcutta, has been closed in consequence of a strike of the operatives and the strikers will be dismissed, who do not return on existing terms.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," were Sir E. N. and Lady Baker and the Hon'ble W. T. Cathcart.

A SALUTE of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on Tuesday the 1st December being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress.

THE police are investigating an attack made upon Mr. J. D. Spencer, Assistant Manager, Budge Budge Jute Mill, who was hit on the head last Monday and seriously injured by a cooly, who has since been arrested.

SIR JAMES MATHEW, formerly Lord Justice of Appeal, died on Nov. 9 in London. Sir James, who retired from the Bench early in 1906, was born in 1830.

CORPORAL William Jenkins, late of the Royal Horse Artillery, who fought at Balaclava, has died at Norwich. He was engaged with his battery in covering the return of the remnant of the Light Brigade.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE SEDITION IN INDIA.

Fast Passages to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

THE grave and disquieting news received from Calcutta during the past week has made a profound effect in this country and everyone rejoices at the providential escape of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I say everyone, but when one finds an "ex-M.P." writing to the "Indian Sociologist" justifying the murder of the Calcutta informer and making other reprehensible admissions, it is clear that exceptions have to be made even in this country. Talking of ex-M.P.'s, the statement made in the papers that Dr. G. B. Clark, the whilom member for Caithness is to visit India shortly and to attend the sitting of the National Congress to be held (if it is to be held) in Madras, has been received here with mixed feelings. It is to be hoped that Dr. Clark's intervention in Indian politics at this moment will have happier results than his intervention in Boer politics just before the South African War. If as is not impropable he is going out to India as a sort of representative of the British Committee of the National Congress his selection is another proof of the wisdom that so far often characterises the actions of the English friends of the Congress. Mr. Keir-Herdie, who is a man after Dr. Clark's own heart, surpassed himself in modesty at Merthyr Tydvil the other night. "He anticipated"—I quote from the report of an interview—"that in Lord Morley's speech announcing the Government scheme of reform some if not all of his suggestions would find a place." The language of the King's Proclamation, he added, was practically identical with that used by himself during his visit to India. If his Majesty had only known of this! The "Times" in a leading article yesterday refers to the assertion so frequently made of late that the state of things at present existing in India is mainly traceable to undue interference from London. "That", says the leading journal, "may be a matter for inquiry; but in our belief the main fault of the Indian Administration just now is that of weak and inefficient control and a very serious lack of firm direction upon the spot. If the powers at present possessed by the Government of India are not sufficient for the maintenence of order and the protection of life, we are tolerably sure that any further measure of support which may be required will be readily afforded. We fancy that the Government of India have never once in the past year or two been refused sanction for any fresh powers which they have sought. They are not likely to be refused now. Any measure which may be deemed imperative for the extirpation of a conspiracy which is known to be very widespread will, we are sure, receive the endorsement of the Government and the public at Home. But the Government of India cannot be allowed to shelter themselves behind the plea of undue interference or of lack of power. We cannot forget that only a few months ago they took pride in the fact that they had never once exercised certain new powers they already possessed. We cannot ignore the repeated discolosures of police muddling and Executive inefficiency in regard to political crime." What people here cannot understand is the action of the authorities in Calcutta in allowing the execution of the murderer Kanai to be utilised in such an extraordinary fashion. Was it necessary in the circumstances that the body should have been handed over to the man's friends for cremation? The plucky conduct of the Maharaja of Burdwan on the occasion of the attempt to shoot Sir Andrew Fraser is greatly admired and it was a happy thought of Mr. Harold Cox to give the Under-Secretary, Mr. Buchanan, an opportunity of expressing the country's appreciation of His Highness's action. One would have thought that the intelligence conveyed in the telegrams as to the state of affairs in Calcutta would have suggested to Sir Henry Cotton and his friends the desirablity of remaining quiet for a time, but they have been worrying again about the projected reforms. I cannot understand why Sir Henry Cotton should keep on asking questions about the special departmental committee which has for several months been considering these reforms. I cannot imagine that he does not know who form the committee, and in any case it is not easy to see what is to be gained by the names being announced in the House of Commons.

MR. BURNS'S POSITION.

All who are watching with kindly interest the career of Mr. John Burns as a Minister of the Crown and who wish to see his enemies, some of whom are to be found in his own party, utterly confounded, will be sorry to hear of the set-back this honest administrator received last night. It may be a matter of surprise to some that Mr. Burns has enemies in the Liberal camp. They are, however, only to be found amongst the class who place party before every other consideration and who probably think Mr. Burns is from a party point of view acting foolishly in pursuing so vigorous a campaign against corruption in public bodies. Indeed, I myself know of some otherwise good men in the Liberal party who think that after his first inquiry in Poplar he should have been content. Of course the Labourites have their own reasons for disliking the energetic President of the Local Government Board and it was they who brought about his discomfiture last night. When three weeks ago the Labour Party and Socialists generally were calling for John Burns's head on a charger as a punishment for his alleged indifference to the woes of the workless—a most unfounded accusation—the question became so acute that it was dealt with by the Cabinet as a whole. The result was that the Prime Minister unfolded a scheme of relief on lines in advance of those understood to be favoured by his much-abused colleague. *Inter alia* Mr. Asquith promised a relaxation of the regulations in order to meet the cases of two classes previously prevented from being granted assistance under the Unemployed Act, namely, (1) persons who had received Poor Law relief during the preceding twelve months and (2) those who for two years had been assisted under the Act. Mr. Burns's idea was of course to shut out the noble army of loafers of whose engaging ways he knows a great deal more than most people, but the country acquiesced in the view of the Government that it was better to err on the charitable side at a period of exceptional distress like that now prevailing. The present trouble was brought about by the Labour Party discovering or thinking they had discovered, in a Circular issued by the Local Government Board, a wicked attempt on the part of their 'bete noire' to evade the Premier's distinct promise, and the facts were dead against him. The circular expressly left it to the discretion of the Distress Committees to entertain the applications of the two classes referred to in the Prime Minister's speech of October 21. The Labour Party plied Mr. Burns with questions and, as his answers were not considered satisfactory, their leader Mr. Henderson moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Asquith at once threw over the President of the Local Government pretty much as Prince Bulow threw over the Kaiser a few days before. The Premier admitted that his words had been correctly interpreted by Mr. Henderson. There had been a misunderstanding probably owing to his using the words "in proper cases," and his right hon. friend (Mr. Burns) with whom he had talked over the matter agreed that the wording of the circular must be altered. "I have always considered that when I, or any other Minister, has given an assurance of that kind it ought to be construed and given effect to not only in the letter but in the spirit." The Labour members cheered, the motion for the adjournment was withdrawn, the Prime Minister departed, and Mr. Burns "sat on with set face, deep in thought." Some say that he is the victim of reactionary advisers and that he is too complaisant to the most conservative set of officials in Whitehall. I don't believe it. If Mr. Burns has erred he has done so honestly and with a desire to save the country from having to support men who are unemployed not from circumstances over which they have no control but from choice or habit. Apropos of the way the ranks of the unemployed are swollen needlessly I myself had an example the other day. I was applied to on behalf of a young man who desired help in applying for a berth as steward on a ship. I found that he had thrown up a good situation at a house where he had been employed for three years and in which he was most comfortable merely because he thought he "would like to go to sea." He had come up from the country without apparently inquiring whether he was likely to get the position he wanted and had been hanging about the docks for days trying to get "taken on."

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The second and concluding part of Sir George Birdwood's valuable monograph on "The Antiquity of Oriental Carpets" appears in this week's number of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts. The same number of the Society's journal contains a preliminary list of papers to be read during the session which opens next Wednesday with the address of the new Chairman of Council, Sir William H. White, well-known as the former Director of Naval Construction. The Indian and Colonial programmes are not usually settled before Christmas but some of the papers to be read in these sections are announced. The Indian Section begins with an illustrated paper on "The Birds of India" by Mr. Douglas Dewar, I.C.S., well-known as an attractive writer on the avifauna of India and whose recently published work on the subject has had such a friendly reception from the reviewers. Later, Mr. K. G. Gupta of the India Council will address the Society on "Some Phases of Hinduism" and the Boden Professor of Sanskrit (Dr. A. A. Macdonell) will describe the results of his recent Archæological tour in India. Mr. Cecil L. Burns has accepted an invitation to read a paper on "The Function of Schools of Art in India" and the problem of Indian Labour Supply is to be dealt with by a competent authority, Mr. Selwyn Fremantle, I.C.S. One of the papers to be read in the Society's Colonial Section will be contributed by the Hon. John Ferguson, C. M. G., the oldest and yet the youngest English journalist in the East as he has been described, his subject being "Ceylon, the leading Crown Colony, in 1909."

"FAST PASSAGES TO INDIA."

The above heading in the newspapers is a novelty. We all hope that it may soon be come familiar. The "Times" on Monday contained the following announcement:—"The Caledonia, owned by the P. and O. Company, reached Sandheads, Calcutta, at midnight on November 6, twenty-two days, eight hours out from Gravesend and sixteen and a half days from Marseilles, having thus accomplished the fastest passages yet recorded from the United Kingdom and Marseilles, and beating, by 61 hours and 35 hours respectively, the records for similar transits which she set up last year. She carried a total of 406 first and second saloon passengers. The Calcutta line is one of the P. and O. intermediate services, and is not provided for under the mail contracts." The Secretary of the P. and O. Company writes to point out the mistake of the "Times" in suggesting that the Ellerman-City boat made a faster passage than the mail steamer. He points out that the Macedonia was detained a whole day at Marseilles for her 300 passengers who proceeded overland, experienced a further 15 hours' detention at Port Said for the English mails via Brindisi, and called at Aden, where she must have been delayed some hours. The Ellerman boat in fact left Marseilles a day in advance of the Macedonia, and, allowing for the delays mentioned, the Macedonia must have steamed considerably faster than the former vessel. The Macedonia could easily have reached Bombay on the Thursday evening, but out of consideration for nearly 600 passengers she was eased down so as to enable them to be landed in comfort on the following morning. This is the weekly performance of the mail steamers to Bombay, contrasted, so far as I am aware, with the solitary express voyage of the competing line."

OLLA PODRIDA.

I have been asked to refer to a resolution recently passed by a newly-established Society calling itself the Overseas League, on the subject of the Indian Government's salt monopoly. In the opinion of the League this monopoly is "contrary to the best interests" of India and should therefore be abolished "as soon as the finances of India can bear the loss." The resolution further suggests that a portion of the loss might be covered by a slight increase on the duty on spirits, especially imported spirits.

The contention of our Transatlantic friends that the odd word "frazzle," used with such good effect by Mr. Roosevelt in the Presidential campaign, is of American origin is disputed by, amongst others, Sir George Birdwood. Like so many words thought to be racy of the soil of Anglo-Saxon America, it is really thoroughbred English, and is in common use throughout our eastern counties, and in frequent use in our western counties, where, in Devonshire, he has been familiar with it all his life. It is (he continues) a diminutive of fray, and cognate with fizzle, and friable, and fricassee, and traceable to the Latin 'friare' "to crumble," while it may be speculatively deduced from the Sanskrit 'grshvis,' "a boar," but literally "the grinder (of his tusks)." Indeed, the word "grinder" itself is derivable from 'grshvis,' or its root, indirectly through some word allied to the Greek word for "cartilage," and directly through the German 'grinden,' "to grind." Quern (a handmill), gristle, and grist are all in the alliance, as cousins germane and German, and so is the homely 'grisbet,' of Somersetshire, a wrinkled or drawn (by bodily suffering) face. Another correspondent points out that the term is in common use among our weavers in the North of England. The English form is "frazle;" the Americans have added another letter, perhaps to make up for their presumption in knocking a letter out of such words as "honour" and favour.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

LORD MORLEY'S POLICY.

Early Publication.

NEW LEGISLATION NECESSARY

NO DRASTIC CHANGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Morley hoped to make his statement on Indian policy about December 14th, and that he would at the same time lay papers comprising the proposals of the Government of India and the Secretary of State's reply.

A very short Bill would be necessary and would be presented next session. "That," said Mr. Asquith, "would seem to be the best occasion for discussion here, when members have had time to consider the papers and their reception in India."

Mr. Rees asked whether, in view of the manifestations of the results of the existing system of education, the Government of India contemplates a drastic change.

Mr. Buchanan replied that Lord Morley was not aware that any drastic change was intended.

THE "SARDINIA" FIRE.

Practical Royal Sympathy.

RELIEF FUND OPENED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Telegrams from Malta state that the Duke of Connaught will bear the expense of the funerals of the Mussulman victims of the "Sardinia" disaster, who are not represented.

A Sheikh, who acted as spokesman for the survivors, expressed the greatest gratitude to His Royal Highness.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

A Relief Fund has been opened at Malta for the sufferers in the "Sardinia" disaster.

Four hundred pounds has already been subscribed, including £246 by the officers and men of the Fleet.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Anglo-Russian Intervention.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, regarding the situation in Persia, Sir Edward Grey said that it was not for us to decide the character of the Persian Constitution. He thought that the publication of papers would not be helpful and would not give pleasure to any party in Persia.

Sir Edward Grey said he had been somewhat doubtful about the wisdom of the Anglo-Russian representations, because they were a departure from the strict letter of non-intervention; but, on the other hand, the disorder in Persia, if continued, might create a greater danger by leading to intervention by one Power or the other.

THE LORDS AND THE LICENSING BILL.

Government's Intention.

RESCUING THE TEMPERANCE SECTIONS.

THE HEN-ROOST TO BE ROBBED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

In the House of Lords last night, the Archbishop of Canterbury announced his intention of supporting the Licensing Bill, and approved the suggestion made by Lord St. Aldwyn to rescue the temperance provisions of the Bill from the wreck.

Lord Halsbury said that a Bill like that foreshadowed by the Archbishop would be welcomed by both sides of the House.

Mr. Leif-Jones, M. P., in the course of a speech at Appleby, said that the Government would not drop the Licensing Bill, but would deal with the financial portions in the Budget and would return the temperance portions to the House of Lords for reconsideration.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

Second Reading Adopted.

CATHOLICS AND JEWS ANTAGONISTIC.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

In the House of Commons last night, the second reading of the new Education Bill was adopted by 323 votes against 157.

LATER.

Both the Catholics and Jews are strongly adverse to the education compromise on the ground that the grants are wholly insufficient to enable them to maintain their schools.

The Bishop of London writes that the Church is bartering the substance for the shadow and that the compromise is most unfair to Anglicans.

GOVERNMENT Paper 3 1-4 per cent. is quoted at Rs. 94-7 and Bank D. D. at 1s. 3-29-32d.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Panic on the Vienna Bourse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

A panic occurred on the Vienna Bourse yesterday, due to a combination of disquieting rumours regarding the Balkan situation, and reassuring official statements failed to restore confidence.

Interest centres in the negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg regarding the European Conference, and it is admitted at Vienna that the views of the two Governments are very divergent.

LATER.

In the course of a debate on foreign affairs in the French Chamber, M. Pichon said that the hope was warranted that Austria would agree to come to an understanding with the Porte and that it would not be impossible to find compensations for Servia and Montenegro.

He added that President Fallieres in replying to the autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph had intimated that France would join in the general effort to find a solution of the difficulties.

The Turkish Charge d'Affaires in Vienna has informed Baron von Aehrenthal that the Porte will do all possible to prevent the boycott.

LORD CURZON.

Departure from England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Lord Curzon has sailed for the Canaries and Capetown on a voyage for the benefit of his health.

HOME RACING.

Manchester Handicap.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap is as follows :—

15 to 2 against Cargill.
10 to 1 against Spate.
100 to 9 against Ebor and Menu.
100 to 8 against Lagos and Santeve.
100 to 7 against Laomedia, Mondamen and Rushcutter.
100 to 6 against Wise Mason, Elm Twig, Norman III, Attitude and Eaton Lad.
20 to 1 against Rose Royal.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Lord Roberts' Speech.

REMARKABLE IMPRESSION CAUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, Nov. 26th, says:—Although Lord Roberts' speech is simply a reiteration of views which had never been concealed and several times developed in the Lords, a remarkable impression has been caused throughout the country owing to their restatement at a time when the European situation is in a state of exceptional delicacy. The renewed activity of the National Service League synchronising with the speech seems to have led French politicians to exaggerate the significance of Lord Roberts' "Nation in arms" pronouncement, which is primarily intended to buttress the "entente." Moreover, the academic resolution in the Lords is scarcely equivalent to a change of views among the British people. Nevertheless the reception accorded to the speech is indubitably most cordial even in the Liberal Press.

THE ARABIC COLLEGE.

Foundation-Stone to be Laid.

PATIALA STATE'S GENEROSITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 27.

Colonel Abdul Majid Khan, the Foreign Minister of Patiala State, arrived here this morning on a visit in connection with the establishment of the Arabic College, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid to-morrow morning by Sir John Hewett. He was received by M. Ehtisam Ali and Sheik Mushir Husain Kidwai, Trustees of the College, and Maulvi Abdul Hal, the Secretary. The Patiala State is greatly interested in the College and has given handsome donations towards the scheme.

MAHARAJA OF IDAR.

Visit to Dehra Dun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 27.

The Maharajah of Idar, K. C. S. I., has been visiting Dehra Dun, and during his stay he inspected the Imperial Cadet Corps of which he is the Honorary Commandant.

OPIUM REVENUE RETURNS.

Far Exceed the Estimate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The opium revenue returns now published show that the Government of India's receipts from this drug were, up to last month, no less than 189 lakhs of rupees better than the estimate.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Its Abandonment Regretted.

VICEREGAL FUNCTIONS UNALTERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

Lady Minto is now likely to return to Calcutta immediately, possibly on Sunday night, but the exact date is not settled.

The Viceroy regrets having to give up his projected State visits to Benares and Pusa, but with important special measures under preparation for dealing with the serious outburst of political crime which has occurred in Bengal, it is recognised that it is best, for the present, that he should be at headquarters.

All the Calcutta State functions, including the Viceregal wedding, are to take place as originally fixed.

The State Ball takes place on 8th January.

Lord Minto presents colours to the 12th Infantry at Barrackpore, on the 13th December, and the Countess of Minto opens the Y. W. C. A. Home on 18th December, the other Viceregal fixtures being as usual.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Presentation of "Sannads."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 27.

After replying to the addressess of welcome in Tinnevelly yesterday, the Governor presented the "sannad" of Rao Bahadur recently conferred on Mr. J. Dharmaranja Raju, Deputy Collector, and the "sannad" of Rao Sahib on Mr. Dravya Nadar, Sub-Magistrate, both of whom have shown themselves true, loyal and faithful servants of Government, the Governor said, in recent difficult times and under difficult circumstances. In the evening His Excellency drove round the town, visiting various institutions and the temple, being accorded an enthusiastic reception everywhere.

SIR J. HEWETT'S TOUR.

Allahabad Christian College.

CORNER-STONE TO BE LAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 27.

Sir John Hewett leaves Lucknow for Cawnpore on the 30th November, and Cawnpore for Allahabad on the 7th December.

On the 9th December the Lieutenant-Governor will lay the corner-stone of the main building of the Allahabad Christian College.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Cape Comorin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 27.

Lord Kitchener, with Colonel Dawson, Commandant of the Nair Brigade, and Mr. Davidson, the British Resident of Travancore, arrived at Cape Comorin yesterday afternoon.

The party goes duck shooting in the neighbourhood to-day and returns to Trivandrum to-morrow.

THE PUSA COLLEGE.

Opening Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The opening of the Agricultural Institution at Pusa, which was to have taken place on 5th December, is postponed "sine die," but is likely to take place later on in the cold weather when the Viceroy hopes to be able to be present.

SPECULATION IN SILVER.

Imports during Official Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The speculation in silver has not been confined to the past two months.

The returns, to-day published, show the net imports of this metal into India, from the beginning of the official year to the end of September last, to have been to the value of no less than seven crores of rupees, of which seventy-one lakhs were in September itself, though the Mints continued idle, except for the coinage of dollars and small change.

AN ELEPHANT'S ESCAPE.

Ends in Drowning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 27.

The s. s. "Muttra" arrived from the Straits yesterday and landed two elephants, one of which took fright this morning at some circus lions on the wharf. The animal dashed along the Strand Road and smashed a large wooden gate at Sule Pagoda Wharf. Some fifty policemen and a big crowd of natives followed the animal, which turned at times and chased them. On making its way to the compound of the Port Conservator it bore down a wire fence and then made its way on to Brooking Street Wharf, over the edge of which it fell into the river, which was at the flood, and was drowned.

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Improvement Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

QUETTA, NOVEMBER 27.

Orders are coming daily to the Punjab Bank Nushki Forwarding Agency, lately established in Quetta for clearing of goods. It is anticipated that these orders will go on increasing owing to the unrest in North Persia diverting the trade from Bunder Abbas to the Nushki route, which is considered safer. A large caravan from Seistan has arrived, bringing in large quantities of ghee and wool.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Youth Arrested.

SPEECH INCITING TO MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

A youth named Surendra Nath Bannerjee, son of a ticket-collecter of the Star Theatre at Calcutta, was placed on trial yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with making a speech, in Beadon Square, inciting to further murders, similar to that of the late Sub-Inspector Bannerjee.

The Viceroy's Levee.

SPECIAL POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

Special Police precautions are being taken in Calcutta in consequence of the recent anarchist outrages, and it is now notified that members of the public attending the Viceroy's Levee on the 15th proximo will be required to obtain tickets in advance from the Military Secretary's Office and produce them at the gate.

The Alipore Trial.

SUPERINTENDENT CREAGAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

In the Conspiracy trial at Alipore yesterday, the cross-examination of Superintendent Creagan occupied the whole day.

THE JAMALPUR RIOTS.

Mr. Clarke's Fine.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The hearing concluded to-day, before the Chief Justice and Justices Harrington and Brett of the case in which Mr. Clarke appeals against the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher sentencing him to five hundred rupees fine in connection with the Jamalpur Riot Case and the Court reserved judgment.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Session at Madras.

BURMA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The Session of the Indian National Congress, to be held at Madras on the 28th, 29th and 30th proximo, is advertised.

All delegates are to be over 21 years of age, to pay a fee of Rs. 20 each, and to subscribe to the Articles of the Constitution, which set forth that the objects aimed at are to secure for India a system of government similar to that obtaining in self-governing members of the British Empire by constitutional means alone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 27.

The Burma Provincial Congress Committee formed under clause (c) of Article 6 of the Constitution adopted at Allahabad with Doctor Desai, M. D., as president, and Mr. Halkar, Advocate, and Mr. Somasundaram as Secretaries, has elected the aforesaid president and Mr. Pasupali Iyer as its representatives on the All India Congress Committee under article 13 of the aforesaid Constitution and has also elected eleven delegates, including some Burmans, for the next Congress and unanimously recommends Doctor Rash Behari Ghose to be elected President of the next Indian National Congress.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Committee of Enquiry.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 27.

The committee which has been appointed to inquire into the question of municipal taxation in the United Provinces will assemble at Cawnpore early in December.

Anyone with a special knowledge of the subject who desires to give evidence before the Committee will be afforded an opportunity to do so.

INDIAN MATCH FACTORIES.

Suitable Sites and Woods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 27.

The "Pioneer" understands that detailed information on the subject of Indian woods suitable for matches, sites where the establishment of match factories is likely to be profitable, and forests from which timber is available, has been collected by the Imperial Forest Department.

A report on the subject will, it is probable, be issued in the course of a few months.

One of the chief reasons why the Indian match factories have not been very successful is that the sites of factories have been badly chosen.

SIR GEORGE WARRENDER'S VOYAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 27.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender left Rangoon to-day for Maymyo and will then proceed by the Sunday morning train to Mandalay "en route" for Kyaukse.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Operation Performed.

PATIENT DOING WELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 27.

To-day's bulletin, by Major S. Evans and Captain T. Lucas, is as follows :—

"Her Excellency passed a comfortable night. The general condition is much the same."

LATER.

A Bulletin issued to-day and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, Major S. Evans, and Captain T. C. Lucas, says:—

"A laparotomy was performed upon Lady Clarke to-day. The operation was successful and the patient is doing well so far."

[A laparotomical operation consists of an incision made in the abdomen]

A DIVORCE CASE.

Suit Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The case in which Carapiet James Bjohn sued his wife, Nora Clair Bjohn, for divorce on the usual grounds, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Fletcher in the High Court here to-day, the evidence being held unsatisfactory. Costs on scale No. 2 were allowed to Mrs. Bjohn.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Major F. W. Rea, 97th Infantry, to officiate as Brigade-Major, 1st Secunderabad Infantry Brigade, "vice" Captain L. Hume-Spry, placed on the sick list. Dated 11th September.

Major C. H. D. Lyon Campbell, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, to officiate as Brigade-Major, 1st Secunderabad Infantry Brigade, vice Major F.W. Rea, 97th Infantry, relieved and Captain L. Hume-Spry, invalided. Dated 10th November.

Captain C. E. Tristram, 42nd Deoli Regiment, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (Additional), Burma Division, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (Additional). Southern Army, vice Major A. W. Abercrombie, Connaught Rangers, officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General (Additional). Southern Army. Dated 1st November.

39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.—Major W. D. Daunt, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be "pro tem," 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Hon'ble H. D. Napier, C. M. G., seconded. Dated 1st October.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.—Major H. P. E. Parker, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Hatch, granted leave out of India, or until further orders. Dated 28th October.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

Colonel W. Beatson, A. A. G., R. A., has three months' leave outside of India.

Lieut.-Colonel P. J. Melville and Major O. C. Argles retire this month

Colonel Jade, R. E., from leave, is posted to Meerut.

Colonel Grant officiates as C. R. E. Mhow Division, vice Colonel Stafford reverting to the Home establishment.

Major Iles, who vacates the Deputy. Assist. Adjutant-Generalship, Burma Division, is posted to the R.G.A. Rangoon, pending absorption.

Captain G. Walton is appointed Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Volunteers for the current season, and Captain Swettenham, 81st R. G. A., Orderly Officer to the Inspector General, Coast Defences.

MAJOR BLACK, I.M.S., Chemical Examiner, Bengal, has eighteen months' furlough. Captain W. Elsmie Smith, I.M.S., to officiate.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The usual official notifications are published relating to the resignation of Sir Andrew Fraser, from the 30th instant, and his relief by Sir Edward Baker.

The Rev. A. C. Ridsdale is appointed a Chaplain on probation, on the Calcutta Ecclesiastical establishment.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Sanction by the Railway Board is notified of the construction, by the Barsi Light Railway, of a two-foot six-inch gauge extension across the River Bhima, from the present terminus on the north bank to Pandharpur on the south bank.

Mr. G. W. N. Rose, Assistant Engineer, from leave, is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major A. J. Ralph has an extension of leave to the end of February next.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Due to Excessive Speed.

GOODS VEHICLES DERAILED.

Intimation was received yesterday morning at the G. I. P. Administrative Offices that the engine and seven goods vehicles of a Down Goods train were derailed at Mustara Station on the Jhansi-Cawnpore Section of that Railway at about 19-45 on Thursday night.

The engine-driver and one fireman are reported to have been injured.

It was expected to have the road cleared for traffic yesterday.

The accident is said to be due to the engine-driver of the train entering the Station Yard at excessive speed.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Nov. 13, (PARIS, Nov. 14.)

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Education.—At a meeting of Non-conformist Members of the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Runciman made a statement regarding the recent negotiations on the education question. A resolution was passed which implies consent to the negotiations being carried a stage further.

Elections of Mayors.—The elections of mayors took place throughout England and Wales on Monday. Mrs. Garrett Anderson was elected Mayor of Aldeburgh.

Labour.—The returns for October show that the idea of utilizing the special Reserve for the relief of unemployment has met with gratifying success, and that a considerable number of men have enlisted for the six months' training rather than spend the winter in a vain search for work. The cotton trade dispute was settled last week.

Law and Police.—At the Hampshire Assizes, on Wednesday, Henry Woodeson, 68, George Birth, 70, and Cathleen Welch, 28, the married daughter of Woodeson, were convicted of conspiring to defraud the Portsmouth district of Oddfellows, and were sentenced the two former to 18 months' and Welch to six months' hard labour.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 5th the Law of Distress Amendment Bill, after the introduction of several important amendments, was ordered to be reported to the House. On the 10th the House passed the Nurses Registration Bill. On the 11th a discussion took place on a motion by Lord Heneage on trawling in Scottish waters, in favour of absolute equality of treatment of British and Foreign trawlers. Lord Fitzmaurice opposed the motion, which was withdrawn. The House of Commons considered the clauses and schedules of the Licensing Bill on the 5th, 6th and 9th, when the Committee stage of the measure was brought to a conclusion. The report stage of the Education (Scotland) Bill was taken on the 10th, and the House sat until 20 minutes to 2 o'clock the following morning. On the 11th, the time-table for the report stage of the Licensing Bill was agreed to after a short discussion. The rest of the evening was devoted to the Port of London (re-committed) Bill.

St. James's Theatre.—At this theatre, on Wednesday, there was produced a new play, by Mr. Alfred Sutro, entitled "The Builder of Bridges."

The Guildhall Banquet.—At the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Monday the Prime Minister made an important speech in which he dealt with the European situation. He declared that nothing would be left undone to keep the British Navy fully abreast of our necessities.

The King's Birthday.—The King celebrated his 67th birthday at Sandringham on Monday. A list of honours conferred on the occasion has been issued. Baronetcies are conferred on Mr. C. E. Shaw, M.P., Mr. John Barker, M.P., Sir G. A. Critchett, the distinguished oculist, Sir J. Low, ex-Lord Provost of Dundee, Mr. E. F. Hatch and Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal.

New Lord Mayor.—Sir G. W. Truscott, the New Lord Mayor, was on Saturday duly installed in office at the Guildhall, with the traditional formalities. The Lord Mayor's show took place on Monday. The principal feature of the procession was an historical and literary pageant, embracing the period from Chaucer to Milton.

Woman Suffrage.—Complaints are made of the treatment of the imprisoned woman suffragists. The executive committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have addressed to Members of the House of Commons a circular letter, expressing deep regret for the militant methods recently employed by some advocates of female suffrage, but urging the justice and expediency of their cause, and asking that every effort be made to carry a Woman's Suffrage Bill in the next Session of Parliament.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Fisher, the Leader of the Labour Party in the Federal House of Representatives at Melbourne, last week announced that the party withdrew their support from the Government.—The Federal Government was on Tuesday defeated on a vote of no confidence by 49 to 13 votes. Mr. Fisher has since undertaken to form a Cabinet.

Canada.—Revelations of "grafting," implicating officials of the Marine Agency in Quebec, have resulted from the investigations of a Judicial Commission. Twenty-eight employees of the Government have been suspended.

South Africa.—The South African Convention has adjourned till Monday week. Our special correspondent sends an interesting account of a conversation with Mr. Steyn, who said the Boers could not be expected to show much enthusiasm for the Empire, but having put his hands to the Vereeniging bond, he accepted the connexion without demur or looking back. The "Volkstem" makes some disclosures regarding the attitude of European powers on the eve of the South African war.—At Greytown, on Wednesday, Cakijana was convicted of overt acts of rebellion in conjunction with Bambata, and was sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Taft's Victory.—An exchange of courteous telegrams has taken place between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft, the former congratuating Mr. Taft on his success.

President Roosevelt.—President Poossvelt is perfecting his plans for his tour abroad. He recently led a party of officers on a rough cross-country tramp.

Anglo-American Relations.—At a Pilgrims' Banquet in New York, Mr. H.D. Estbrook said he believed that in any world catastrophe England and America would be found fighting on the same side. At a King's birthday dinner in New York an Anglo-American interchange of professors was suggested.

Shooting Affairs.—Mr. Morgan, the Postmaster of New York, and Mr. Carmack, an ex-Senator, have been shot. The latter was killed.

FOREIGN.

France and Germany.—The settlement of the Casablanca dispute has been retarded by the persistency with which Germany has sought an apology from France as a preliminary to arbitration. It is now announced, however, that an understanding has been arrived at by the two Governments. Expressions of regret for the affair are to be exchanged, and it is understood that the country whose agents may be found by the arbitration tribunal to have comported themselves in a manner deserving of censure shall express its regret to the other country for the acts of the said agents.

France.—Ten persons were killed and 26 injured by a railway accident at Grisolles, in Southern France, on Sunday.

Germany.—The debate on the interpellations with reference to the Kaiser's recent "revelations" began on Tuesday in the Reichstag before a crowded assemblage, which included all the Ministers and the members of the Federal Council. The debate was opened by Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader. Most of the speakers strongly repudiated the allegation that the majority of the German people are hostile to Great Britain. Prince Bulow then spoke. He did not wish, he said, to add to the greet harm created by the publication of the alleged interview in the "Daily Telegraph." It was not all correct; for instance, the "plan of campaign" against the Boers which was said to have been sent to England was merely a matter of a few academic opinions. The majority of Germans desired good relations with Great Britain, and that the Emperor, who for two decades had endeavoured, often in very difficult circumstances, to preserve friendly relations with Great Britain, would still preserve in that aim. Prince Bulow, in conclusion, said he had a firm conviction that the Emperor would in future, even in private conversation, observe that reserve which was indispensable in the interest of a uniform policy and of the authority of the Crown. Were that not so, neither he nor his successors could assume the responsibility. The debate was shortly afterwards adjourned.—The debate continued in the Reichstag on Wednesday. Some strong speeches were delivered, especially by members of the Social Democratic and People's parties, in condemnation of the Imperial methods, and the House was in a state of considerable excitement. Eventually, after a statement by Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter, the Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the House proceeded to other business.—Our New York correspondent furnishes some interesting particulars respecting an account by Mr. Hale of an interview with the German Emperor which was embodied in an article intended and announced to appear in the December number of the "Century Magazine," but which has been withdrawn.

Persia.—On Saturday, after a demonstration arranged by the reactionary camarilla, the Shah promised to promulgate a rescript abolishing the Constitution.

Russia.—Our St. Petersburg correspondent states that the Russian Government has drafted a communique disavowing its rumoured intention of intervention in Persia.

The Near Eastern Question.—The Servian Crown Prince, on arriving at Belgrade from Russia, made a speech, in which he exhorted the Servians, if others could not aid them, to defend their rights with steel and lead. Guns and ammunition are arriving from Creuzot. The Bulgarian army has been reduced to its ordinary strength on a peace footing.

Ariel Navigation.—The German Imperial Crown Prince on Saturday accompanied Count Zeppelin in a successful voyage in his airship.

Naval and Military.—A number of important naval appointments are announced.—The battleship "Collingwood," the latest and largest warship of the "Dreadnought" type constructed in this country, was launched on Saturday at Devonport, in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Asquith, the wife of the Prime Minister, who was himself present.

Obituary.—Professor Ayrton, Dr. E. Caird, Sir J. Duveen, Sir J. Hibert, Mr. Archibald Little, Sir James Mathew, Sir H. Pitman, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Sankey, M. Sardou, and Sir W. Thorburn.—"Times."

ANGLO-INDIAN MARRIAGE

Englishwoman's Claim Against Hindu.

London November 13.

A DECREE of judicial separation was asked for by Mrs. Louie Venugopal Chetti in the Divorce Court to-day. Her husband Mr. Venugopal Chetti, a native of India, was described as a District and Circuit Judge at Chingleput, in the province of Madras. He contested the suit, alleging that he was not lawfully married to the petitioner; that he was of Hindu domicile, and that, according to Hindu law, he could not lawfully marry when he was not in India; and that, according to the law of his domicile, plurality of wives was allowed.

Mr. Hume Williams, K. C., for the petitioner, remarked that Mr. Chetti took up this peculiar attitude—he denied the legality of his wife, and yet said he had not deserted her.

They were married at the Paddington Registry Office on September 1, 1899. They went to Boulogne for the honeymoon, and there, on September 16, Mrs. Chetti's daughter Florrie, was born. In October of the same year Mr. Chetti went to India, and had remained there ever since.

LONG ABSENCE IN INDIA.

During the long period of his absence from England a great deal of correspondence had taken place between the parties. In April, 1901, he wrote—

Another month has nearly gone, and it seems over so long since I saw you last. I wish I had no debts at all; then I should ask you to come out at the end of the year.

Writing later, he said :—

I wish, darling, you were here. How you would enjoy the drives here! My mind wanders back to the pleasant times we passed on Brighton beach.

Other letters in the same strain were written by Mr. Chetti; and then, in reply to one from Mrs. Chetti, in which she said, "I am glad to find you have not forgotten me," he wrote that he was going to be married in India. Among other letters was one by the little daugher Florrie, who wrote :—

My dear Father,—Will you come and see me and will you bring me a present.

Do come and see your loving Florence

In 1904 the petitioner heard that Mr. Chett was in Paris. She was told it was impossibe for her to join him, that he intended to marry again in India, and that she should hav no hope for the future except that he would provide for her.

After this the petitioner took the present proceedings.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., who represented Mr. Chetti, argued that there was no desertion.

Mr. James Jardine, K. C., a practitioner in the Indian Courts, was called and said that Mr. Chetti belonged to a high Hindu caste, and could not marry outside his caste. In witness's opinion Mr. Chetti could not validly enter into marriage with a Christian lady, either in India or in England—that was, subject to the English law. A Hindu might marry as many wives as he pleased.

The case was adjourned.

STUDY OF RUSSIAN CRIMINALS.

A laboratory for the study of criminals, on the general plan advocated by Dr. Arthur MacDonald of New York, has recently been established in Russia with a somewhat similar relation to the Russian government as that of the Smithsonian Institution to the United States government. It is understood that about dols.750,000 has been set aside by Russia for the purpose. Dr. MacDonald, two years ago, submitted his scheme to foreign countries in connection with his propaganda of the scientific and sociological investigations of crime, and other abnormalities under Federal, state, or municipal auspices.

Other countries have promised consideration. The scheme includes investigation by use of instruments of precision and the obtaining of all important facts regarding the individual and his surroundings.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

In the House of Commons on Friday, November 6, Mr. George Gibbs asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If officers in the Indian police have to serve five years longer for pensions than officers in the same service in England, and do the Government intend to take any action with regard to the proposal of the Police Commission that twenty-five years' service shall be the period to qualify for full pension in the Indian Police; and whether other services in India are already enjoying this concession.

Mr. Buchanan: In the absence of medical certificate police officers in India are at liberty to retire on pension after thirty years' service, or on attaining the age of fifty-five, whichever is the earlier. In England police officers are as a rule eligible for retirement on pension after twenty-five years' service. As the Secretary of State said in his answer to the hon. member for Hull (Central Division), on July 31, 1907, the recommendation of the Indian Police Commission on this subject was fully considered by the Government of India, who decided to propose no alteration in the existing rules. The Secretary of State does not propose to suggest to them that the question should be re-opened. In certain departments in India retirement on pension is permitted after a shorter period of service than in the Police.

THE ATTACK ON THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

On Monday, Nov. 9, Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary for India: Whether he could give the House any information regarding the reported attempt to assassinate Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has learned with deep concern that a criminal attempt, happily unsuccessful, was made on the life of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Saturday. The information supplied to the Secretary of State does not give any details beyond those contained in this morning's newspapers.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies: Whether the Asiatics Registrationand Amendment Act of 1908, passed to validate the voluntary registrations of certain Asiatics and to make further provision for Asiatic registration, was intended and understood by his Majesty's Government to supersede Act No. 2, of 1907, of the Transvaal; whether he is aware that since the sanction of the new law a number of British Indians within the Transvaal had been prosecuted and sentenced under the old one, and that British Indians claiming the right to re-enter the Transvaal were being kept out pending application for registration under the new law, while Indians within the Colony were being prosecuted and deported under the old one; and whether he proposed to take any action in the matter.

Col. Seely: The Act of this year was intended, and was understood by his Majesty's Government, not to supersede, but to amend the Act of 1907, as is, I think, clear from the Governor's telegram of Aug. 24, printed at page 32 of Cd. 4327. Some Asiatics were registered under the old Act, and others come under the new.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether there was any reason to believe that the Russian officers employed in the Persian service had acted otherwise than according to orders received from the Persian authorities; and whether the internal independence of Persia was a fundamental condition of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

—Mr. McKinnon Wood: The answer to the first question is in the negative. The second question is answered by the text of the Agreement referred to.

PERSIAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

On Tuesday, November 10, Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, in the interests of the Anglo-Russian "entence," he would consider the advisability of suggesting that the respective Governments should recall their subjects who are in the Persian service.

Sir E. Grey: The answer is in the negative. I do not think such a suggestion would be advisable.

SANDHURST CADETS AND EX MILITIA OFFICERS.

On Wednesday, November 11, Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that thirty-one Sandhurst cadets for appointment to the unattached list for the Indian Army, who passed the entrance examination in June-July, 1899, were gazetted on July 28, 1900, and, if qualified, will be promoted captains on July 28, 1909, and that the Indian Army List for July 1908, shows by footnotes (pp. 138 to 149A), that twenty-six officers now graded below the above-mentioned thirty-one ex-Sandhurst cadets will receive promotion to captain before July 28, 1908, owing to their being permitted to count as service for promotion time spent in South Africa as Militia officers; whether among these ex-Militia officers, who in some cases entered the Army without any examination whatever, are some who actually failed in the Sandhurst entrance examination of the summer of 1899; whether, as the result these ex-Militia officers will supersede the ex-Sandhurst cadets who were Regular officers months before the former, the ex-Sandhurst cadets being therefore penalised for their success in the entrance examination; whether this was the intention of the military authorities; and, if not, whether the Secretary of State will have the matter reconsidered with a view of preventing this injustice.

Mr. Buchanan: When it was decided that commissioned service in the South African war, previous to the attainment of a commission in the Regular Army, should be permitted to count towards promotion in the Indian Army, it was recognised that this concession would enable some officers specially commissioned in the Regular Army after field service to attain the successive ranks in the Indian Army sooner than officers commissioned from Sandhurst at earlier dates. I have no means of verifying the hon. member's statement that among those who benefit by this concession are some unsuccessful competitors for Sandhurst; but, if it is so, the Secretary of State does not think that is a sufficient reason for reconsidering the decision then arrived at.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BARODA.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has received any report as to the system of compulsory primary education introduced into the Baroda State; if so, whether the report is a favourable one and whether the Government of India will take into consideration the advisability of introducing a similar system into British India.

Mr. Buchanan: The latest information tends to show that the free compulsory education scheme which was extended in 1906 to all parts of the Baroda State has on the whole worked satisfactorily. The Government of India are no doubt watching the experiment carefully.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

On Thursday, Nov. 12, Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Shah of Persia had announced his intention to promulgate a rescript abolishing the Constitution; whether the representations made by His Majesty's Government in concert with that of Russia to the Shah, having in view the summoning of a Parliament according to the Constitution, were being renewed; and whether it was proposed that any limitations should be placed on freedom of election and control by Parliament of the national budget.

Mr. Hart-Davies had a similar question upon the paper.

Sir E. Grey said, in reply to a petition presented on Nov. 7, the Shah promised to instruct the Grand Vizier in the sense desired by the petitioners, that is to say—that the Constitution should be abandoned; but he has not yet issued a rescript to this effect. Representations such as the hon. member alludes to were renewed on Nov. 8, subsequent to the events described above, but were of a general character, and did not go into the constitutional details referred to in the last part of the question.

STANDARD OF MANNERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Bombay has issued a resolution expressing regret that the advance of education in that Presidency has been accompanied in recent years by a lowering of the standard of manners in schools and colleges, that this is due in some measure to the tendency of masters, boys, and students to associate themselves with political demonstrations, in which the way of anarchy is prepared; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, whether he will place a copy of the said resolution in the Library.

Mr. Buchanan: The resolution referred to has been printed in the public Press, and the Secretary of State does not think that anything would be gained by placing a copy in the Library.

THE REFORMS IN INDIA.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is in a position to state when the measures of reform in India which are foreshadowed in his Majesty's gracious Proclamation will be made known to the House.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is not able to state when the measures of reform will be laid before Parliament. No time is being lost. The hon. member will easily understand that a good deal of communication with the Government of India is necessary. An Act of no great length will be necessary for certain of the proposals, but the Bill cannot be introduced this session.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether a Departmental Committee has been appointed to consider the measures of reform in India which are foreshadowed in his Majesty's gracious Proclamation; and if so, will he state the names of the members of the Committee.

Mr. Buchanan: On Oct. 15, in answer to a question by the hon. member, I stated that the question of reform in Indian administration was under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council and that he was not in a position to make any further statement. I have nothing at present to add to that reply.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant a return of the number of prisoners, and the character of the offences committed by those prisoners, who have been released or whose sentences have been reduced under the terms of his Majesty's gracious Proclamation to the Princes and the people of India.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State regrets that it is not practicable to comply with the hon. member's request. (Cheers.) The benefit of his Majesty's clemency under the Proclamation will extend to the general mass of the prisoners in India in proportion to the length of their sentences and irrespective of the nature of the offences for which they were convicted. Sentences of a year and upwards are reduced by a month for every year of sentence. Similar reductions are made in sentences of under a year.

Sir H. Cotton asked, if nothing special, nothing other than the ordinary gaol delivery was intended why such exceptional prominence was given to the release of prisoners in his Majesty's gracious Proclamation.

Mr. Buchanan, who was indistinctly heard, was understood to say that there was something special, inasmuch as every man who was under sentence on Nov. 2 got a month off his sentence, if his sentence lasted more than a year, with a proportionate reduction if the sentence was less than a year.

Dr. Rutherford asked whether that was any more than was customarily given to men who behaved themselves properly while they were in prison.

Mr. Buchanan: Prisoners will not forfeit any reduction of sentence which is consequent upon good behaviour in prison.

Mr. Rees asked whether the Government would except from this benefit all those who spread sedition among the people of India. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan: There is no distinction drawn with regard to offences.

THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN.

Mr. Harold Cox asked whether the Government desired to make any public acknowledgment of the courageous and patriotic conduct of the Maharaja of Burdwan in helping to save the life of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. Buchanan: I am sure that his Majesty's Government and this House fully appreciate and admire the brave conduct of the Maharaja of Burdwan, and that the Maharaja himself will feel that heroic conduct and its public acknowledgment are its own best reward.

MILLIONAIRE SHOT DEAD.

Railway Station Crime.

New York, November 13.

Mr. Walter E. Ammon, the millionaire oleo-margarine manufacturer, was shot and instantly killed at Pennsylvania railway station, New Jersey, this afternoon, by Andrew McGrath, a former employe. The shooting occurred on a platform crowded with several hundred passengers, and caused a dangerous panic.

Mr. Ammon was at the head of the stairs leading to the street, when McGrath approached and fired three shots into his brain. The millionaire had no time to defend himself, and fell in a heap on the ground, while the assassin rushed through the crush of screaming, hysterical ladies, clearing three steps at a time, until caught in the outstretched arms of a policeman.

McGrath was immediately taken to the gaol, where he calmly observed:

"We had business relations and he did me. I am ready to take my medicine."

The prisoner is fifty years of age, a married man with three children. Recently he was discharged by Mr. Ammon for drunkenness.

Within a second after the shooting the police cleared the platform refusing admission even to young Mr. Walter Ammon, the son of the murdered man, who witnessed the tragedy from a distance. Angered beyond measure, Mr. Ammon, who is an athletic man, six feet high, flung the constable bodily over the barrier, and hastened to the body of his father, where he fainted.

The dead millionaire, in addition to being in the oleo-margarine business, was President of the Third National Bank and Commercial Trust Company. He was a man of immense wealth and was widely known as the brother of "Bob" Ammon, the new York lawyer, who was nicknamed "Get rich-quick Ammon."

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The London Show.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, the new Lord Mayor of the City of London, Alderman Sir George Wyatt Truscott, was admitted to office at Guildhall with all the quaint and ancient formalities usually observed. Earlier in the day Sir John Bell, the outgoing Lord Mayor, sat for the last time in that capacity in the Justice-room of the Mansion House, and at the close of the business tendered to Mr. Douglas, the chief clerk, Mr. Trotter, the assistant clerk, and the other officials his best thanks for the able assistance they had given him during his year of office.

On Nov. 9 the public inauguration of the year of office of the new Lord Mayor took place. The procession to the Law Courts, of which the principal feature was an historical and literary pageant illustrating the Press, the poets, and the musicians from Chaucer to Milton, attracted enormous crowds of spectators along the whole route from the Guildhall. The characters were elaborately costumed in the garb of their respective periods, and the spectacle was altogether an exceedingly picturesque one. The occasion was favoured by brilliant sunshine.

When the procession reached the Law Courts the Lord Mayor and his predecessor were presented by the Recorder to the Lord Chief Justice, who heartily congratulated Sir G. W. Truscott on his accession to his high office, alluded regretfully to the death of Sir James Mathew, and remarked that, in regard to their business, the Courts were in a better position than at this time last year. After the usual invitation to the Guildhall Banquet had been tendered and accepted, the procession returned to the Guildhall.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The usual banquet took place at night at the Guildhall. There was a large and distinguished company of guests. The usual loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, responded for the Navy, and said the responsibility of maintaining the supremacy of the Navy was necessarily a heavy one, but we had today a supremacy which the Government meant to maintain.

General Sir W. Nicholson responded on behalf of the Army to the toast of "The Imperial Forces."

THE NEAR EAST.

Acknowledging the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," Mr. Asquith referred to the present ebb in the tide of prosperity, but anticipated that, if the peace of the world were maintained, the setback to productive activity might not be of long duration. In the meantime the Government were taking all possible steps to cope with the problem of unemployment.

"We have taken our stand upon the opinion recorded by the mutual agreements of the Powers at the Conference held here in London in 1871, that international treaties cannot be altered by the act of one of the parties to them without the consent of the other parties concerned. (Loud cheers.) We hold, my Lord Mayor, that this stipulation covers the alterations of the Treaty of Berlin which are involved in what has recently been done, and that to give to these changes international validity they must obtain the assent of the Powers, including Turkey—(hear, hear)—who were parties to that treaty. Subject to the maintenance of this, in our opinion, all important principle, we wish to do all we can to promote that general agreement by which things can be restored to the normal and recognised condition. (Cheers.) And let me say here that the British Government have no prejudice against, or preference for, any particular method by which a settlement may be reached; and that from the beginning there has never been a shadow of foundation for the suggestion that we have opposed, deprecated, or discouraged direct negotiations between Turkey and Austria or between Turkey and Bulgaria. It is true, as I have said, that we hold that any arrangement involving an alteration of the Treaty of Berlin arrived at between those Powers alone must be countersigned by the other parties to the Treaty. We are further of opinion, as Turkey is the Power who has been most prejudiced by what has taken place, that it is for those who have prejudiced her to find means of making a settlement which will be consistent with her honour and interests. But we have recognised from the first that it was for Turkey to consider for herself any proposals which might be made to her, and that, if Austria and Bulgaria were to arrive at a direct understanding with Turkey which would be acceptable to her, the way would be smoothed for a general settlement. Feeling is running high in the Balkan States, and there are other difficulties I regret to say, besides those I have mentioned, which still have to be overcome before the Near East can revert to a normal condition. For our part we shall do what we can, in conjunction with the other Powers, to urge on all concerned moderation and restraint—never more needed than at this moment—and to find some method of conciliating and allaying the strong feelings—here the fear and resentment, there the expectations which have been inavitably aroused."

The Prime Minister went on to refer to the declaration of the German Emperor in that hall last year that his governing purpose was the preservation of the peace of Europe. In that aim the British Government joined. Nothing would induce this country to fall short in any of the special engagements it had undertaken, nor should we be reluctant to grasp any hand extended in good will and good faith.

THE NAVY.

As to the Navy, Mr. Asquith said:—"I have spoken of peace, not merely as a British, but as a European, interest—an interest, indeed, in which all the communities of the world have a share. But—and these shall be my final words—the primary obligation which every Government owes to the people of its own country is to maintain and safeguard the national security. (Cheers.) While no one underrates the important functions dwelt upon by the gallant general a few moments ago, which fall in this respect to our Army, it is in the Navy that we here place our main reliance, not only for the integrity of our shores, but for the protection of our commerce and for the sustenance of our people. No one who is conversant with the facts can impugn the proposition laid down a few moments ago by my right hon. friend and colleague the First Lord of the Admiralty. The British Navy is at this moment fully equal to any responsibilities that could conceivably be thrown upon it, (Cheers.) I had the pleasure, as he had, on Saturday last, of being present at one of the most impressive and moving spectacles that I have ever witnessed—the launching of his Majesty's ship "Collingwood," the sixth vessel to take the water of what is known as the "Dreadnought" type. My Lord Mayor, every Foreign Power knows that, if we have established, as we have, and if we mean to maintain, as we do—(cheers)—an indisputable superiority on the sea, it is not for purposes of aggression and adventure, but it is that we may fulfil the elementary duty which we owe to the empire to uphold beyond the reach—yes, and beyond the risk—of successful attack from outside our commerce, our industry, our homes. (Cheers.) It is not, in my opinion necessary, indeed I think it would be highly undesirable, to attempt to anticipate by any public announcement at this stage the programme which the Admiralty will lay before Parliament early next year. It is a matter upon which we are in close and constant communication with our naval advisers, and the country may be assured, and for the moment I hope they will be content with that assurance—the country may be assured that nothing will be left undone to keep our Navy fully abreast of our national and our imperial necessities. (Cheers.) Governments come and go; parliamentary and electoral majorities wax and wane; but there is one conviction which the people of these islands hold with unshaken unanimity—that in the maintenance, unquestioned and unquestionable, of our command of the seas is to be found the best safeguard alike for our existence as a nation and for the peaceful intercourse of mankind." (Cheers.)

Other toasts followed.

PROVINCIAL MAYORS.

There were 323 Lord Mayors and Mayors elected in England and Wales on the 9th, excluding the Twenty-eight London boroughs.

In the twenty-eight London boroughs there were twenty-one Conservatives, three Liberals, and four Independents selected.

The list for the provinces is as follows:—Conservatives, 184; Liberals, 121; Labour, 5; Socialist 1; Independents, 4; independent Liberal, 1; politics not stated 7.

At Aldeburgh Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, M. D., was elected Mayor. Voting for the election of Mayor at High Wycombe resulted in fourteen votes being given for Miss Dove, and sixteen against. There was, however, no other nomination, and the Council decided to consider the situation.

Sixteen mayoral banquets were cancelled, including that of Mr. E. H. Kenrich, Birmingham, brother-in-law of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In every instance the money saved will be contributed to the funds for the unemployed, or for the feeding of children.

SUFFRAGETTES ANGRY.

Prison Treatment Protests.

London, November 13.

The treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst in Holloway is exciting the indignation of the Suffragettes. A number of the imprisoned ladies were released today and were entertained to breakfast at the Inns of Court Hotel.

Miss Æta Lamb stated that Mrs. Pankhurst was living in a state of what was praetically perpetual solitary confinement. She was not allowed to attend chapel, and only left her cell daily for an hour's exercise. She was seriously ill in consequence.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence mentioned that they had tried every means to get a permit, to see Mrs. Pankhurst, but the Home Secretary wae as iron to their request. There seemed to be no possibility of appealing to his sense of justice.

From all parts of the room came cries of "Savage!" "Brute!" "Surround his house and keep him there!"

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence declared that their resources were not exhausted yet, and if peaceful means would not do they would rebel. They would not quiety and tamely submit to this monstrous persecution.

Miss Martin declared that one of the prison officials had told Mrs. Pankhurst that she was a dangerous criminal.

Miss Ada Wright, one of the released members intimated that a code had been devised by the Suffragettes by which they were able to speak with one another while in prison. She also said that arrangements had been made by which the result of Mrs. Baines's trial would be communicated to Miss Pankhurst.

WARDRESSES THANKED.

Miss Clara M. Good declared there was no more noble work done in the world than that done by some of the wardresses in the prisons, and a vote of thanks to them was passed.

It was arranged to hold a demonstration outside Holloway Prison to-morrow afternoon. They would meet at Kingsway at three o'clock and form a procession headed by two brakes full of ex-prisoners.

Mrs. Drummond appealed for 100,000 people to accompany them. She thought that instead of having police to guard the prison the Government would require to have the Army there. They would make up their minds what they would do when they got there.

"When we last demostrated outside Holloway," Mrs. Drummond proceeded, "the Commissoner of Police told me he would hold me responsible for what happened. I say let him hold me responsible again, that we will settle this question of Mrs. Pankhurst's treatment. We will besiege Holloway."

Miss Æta Lamb said to a "Daily Mail" representative that Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst were punished for talking in the prison yard on Sunday, October 7. They had each to undergo solitary confinement for the whole of Monday. Mrs. Pankhurst was asked after that to give her word that she would not speak to her daughter at exercise. She declined, and since then has had to undergo punishment.

INFIRMARY TREATMENT.

"The last time I caught a glimpse of her," said Miss Lamb, "she was looking extremely ill, and she is now having infirmary treatment but is still in solitary confinement. She has applied again and again to see Miss Pankhurst, and Miss Pankhurst has asked to be permitted to sse her but the applications have not been granted.

"Sir Alfred Reynolds, one of the visiting magistrates, told Miss Pankhurst how ill her mother was looking, and suggested that she should see her, but no notice has been taken of this by the officials. Mrs. Pankhurst is allowed to have no news from out-side, and is even denied the use of writing materials—a deprivation she feels very much."

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst to-day sent a telegram to the Home Secretary asking that Mrs. Pankhurst shall be differently treated, otherwise the Union could not be answerable for the consequences.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M.P., general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, states that the Executive of the Union have "affirmed the following principles" in "the proposed education compromise":—

(1) Full local public control and management of all public elementary schools.

(2) The abolition of powers to impose creed tests on teachers.

(3) The application to all school districts of that part of the Education Bill which deals with single-school areas, with the proviso that, instead of "contracting-out," the denominational difficulty may be relieved by teachers now employed in denominational schools in other than single-school areas, while holding their present posts, and therefore not subject to further creed tests, being permitted to volunteer to give special religious teaching out of school hours, in schools at present denominational.

(4) No proposal should be entertained which requires as a condition for further public control over denominational schools the modification of the Cowper-Temple clause and the non-denominational character of the teaching in provided schools. The provided schools represent more than one-half the school provision for the country, and in them no denominational teaching nor theological test on teachers at present exists. These characteristics must be maintained but should not prevent the establishment of special conditions respecting the voluntary schools leased to or otherwise placed under the complete control of the local authority.

(5) The "contracting-out" of voluntary schools would wholly vitiate the above principles, fatally injure the schools contracted out, and should be uncompromisingly opposed.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Shah and the Reactionaries.

Telegraphing on Nov. 8, the Teheran correspondent of the "Times" said:—

My anticipation has been realised, only the impatience of the "camarilla" has hastened the decision. The puerile programme, which will certainly intensify the gravity of the crisis and will entail unprecedented dangers, opened yesterday at the Bagh Shah. Princes, priests, nobles, merchants, traders, and artisans were summoned to attend a public durbar for the royal proclamation, but only a couple of hundred of all classes responded to the summons. After passing rows of executioners they entered the tent of the Farrash Bashi and were asked to sign a petition against the Constitution. Then they crowded into the Premier's tent, where the Grand Vizier declared that it was the royal pleasure to renew the Constitution. Reactionary mullahs rushed to the royal tent, prostrated themselves before the Shah, and loudly implored his Majesty to remove the ignominy from Islam and abolish the Constitution, which was the work of Babism. The petition, placed on a golden tray, was then presented. The Shah, affectionately responding to the wish of his loyal subjects, promised to remove the black spot from the religion of the faithful and to promulgate a rescript abolishing the Constitution. A well-rehearsed scene of prostrations and prayers ended the ceremony. In the evening Ala-es-Sultaneh gave a dinner of eighty covers to the Diplomatic Corps and the chief courtiers at the Foreign Office. Amir Bahadur proposed the toast of the Shah and the Cossacks. The dinner was devised in order to sound foreign diplomatic opinion on the situation. The reactionaries exhibited confusion and timidity. Adverse criticism is forthcoming to-day. All foreigners and all sensible Persians are bewildered by the proceedings.

A Reuter telegram adds:—The Russian and British Ministers do not allow themselves to be influenced by such a demonstrations, and have renewed their joint representations to the Shah, urging him to carry out his premise to grant a "Constitutional regime." The two Ministers have almost daily conferences, and it should be pointed out that this joint action does not imply insistence on the revival of the Mejliss in its old form, but the establishment of some form of Constitutional rule.

RUSSIAN INDIGNATION.

The reactionary tendencies of the Shah, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," are again causing serious anxiety to the Russian and British Governments.

Press telegrams from Tabriz yesterday reported considerable alarm in Northern Persia on account of rumours that Mahomed Ali had decided to appeal to Russia to send troops to help him bring Azerbaijan under subjection to the powerless administration in Teheran. To-day's news from the same sources, however, places a different and more serious complexion on the Shah's attitude. In spite of earnest and repeated warnings from Russia and Great Britain to abjure reactionary sympathies and give representative institutions a chance of regenerating Persia, in spite of the loyal offers of the northern province to revert to its allegiance on condition of receiving an amnesty and parliamentary representation, the Shah has failed to promulgate the promised electoral law, and, after an organised mock demonstration against the Constitution, has openly proclaimed himself on the side of the reactionaries.

A St. Petersburg news agency telegram from Teheran reports that after the reactionary demonstration mentioned above the Shah is said to have declared that it was impossible for him to abolish the Constitution. If at the eleventh hour counsels of wisdom should really prevail in Teheran, Russia, no less than England, would have cause for congratulation on the success of their joint efforts. But this optimistic view is, unhappily, not shared in well informed quarters.

Teheran, Nov. 9 "(Times)."—I understand that Saturday's proceedings have not affected the attitude of Great Britain and Russia, who will continue their joint efforts to convince the Shah of the necessity of keeping his promise. The announcement to-day of the death of the senior Nationalist "mujtehid" of Nejef is put forward as a pretext for a temporary cessation of business here. The Court alleges that a large number of Turkish and German officers are with the Nationalist forces at Tabriz; also that the Nationalists have decided to proclaim the independence of Azerbaijan province. Both reports are discredited in responsible quarters.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—According to latest information from a trustworthy source, there is still hope that the Shah may refrain from defying the counsels of Russia and England. The emphatic representations made to him from this country can leave him in no doubt that he has ill chosen the moment for carrying out another coup d'etat.

Nov. 10.—The Russian Government has drafted a "communique" which will appear to-morrow defining in the clearest manner its attitude towards Persian affairs. I understand that the most categorical disavowal is contained therein of the rumoured intervention. In no circumstances will Russia occupy the slightest portion of Persian territory, and no Russian troops will cross the frontier unless, with England's approval, it be found indispensable to send a small detachment to protect the lives and properties of foreigners. But even if Russia is compelled to take such measures, they will nowise imply the slightest inclination to depart from the essential principle of the Anglo-Russian Agreement—to wit, non-intervention in the internal affairs of the country other than friendly offices directed towards the establishment of sound government.

Never has the value of the Anglo-Russian Agreement been so deeply appreciated in this country. To its beneficient influences Russia attributes the solidarity now existing between England, Russia, and France, whereto is ascribed the peaceful settlement of the Casablanca incident and the hope of a peaceful solution of the Balkan crisis.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11 ("Reuter").—The "Russ" and the "Retch" strongly protest against the conduct of Col. Liakhoff, the commander of the Cossacks in Teheran, who in a recent order is stated to have called on his men to fight with the utmost valour against the revolutionaries, as victory would mean the destruction of the Constitution, and to have promised them the riches of Tabriz as loot.

A telegram received here from Tabriz says that the Shah has summoned the members of the Tabriz "anjumans" by telegraph to Teheran in order to negotiate with them.

An inhabitant of the village of England, named Kozchali Sultan, has been appointed Governor of Julfa by order of Sata Khan. A band of revolutionaries with red flags have gone to escort him to Julfa.

Teheran, Nov. 12 ("Times").—The Russian Minister yesterday, and the British Minister, to-day, were received in special audience by the Shah, and advised his Majesty in language free from all ambiguity, that he had better keep his pledge, notwithstanding the demonstration of last Saturday.

Private letters depict the condition of the southern provinces in the darkest colours. The principal routes are closed, and caravans of Indian merchandise destined for the interior are detained at the ports or at Shiraz, where disorders continue, and the revenues are unpaid.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Trade Relations of India.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The first part of a report on the trade relations of India has been issued by the Tariff Commission in the form of a memorandum. The second part, to be published later, will deal with the fiscal system, the financial relations and economic position of India generally. It is pointed out that in twenty years the British Empire's share of the import trade of India has fallen from ninety to seventy-four and a half per cent, while the share of foreign countries, chiefly Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary, has increased from ten to twenty-five and a half per cent; the change to direct trade between India and foreign countries from indirect trade via the United Kingdom having affected particular trades, but not appreciably altered the general proportions. The United Kingdom, the report adds, has ceased to be the chief external market for Indian produce. The United Kingdom proportion has fallen in twenty years from thirty-nine and a half to twenty-seven per cent., while the proportion of foreign countries (chiefly Germany, the United States, and France) has increased from thirty-eight and a half to fifty-four and a half per cent. The share attributed to British Possessions (chiefly Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon) has fallen from twenty-two to eighteen per cent., but a large part—there are no official returns to indicate how much—of the exports attributed to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements is known to consist of goods destined for re-exportation to China, Japan, and Far Eastern countries generally.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A detailed survey of Indian imports shows the continued perdominance of Lancashire cottons, though foreign cottons especially German, have made substantial progress in the Indian market. At the present time foreign cotton goods represent six and a quarter per cent. of the total Indian cotton imports; twenty years ago the foreign per centage was less than one and a quarter and fifteen years ago it was less than one and a half.

In goods other than cottons there has been an increased Indian importation in twenty years of £23,750,000 worth, of which £8,250,000 worth has gone to the United Kingdom and £14,500,000 worth to other countries. These goods include woollens, apparel, silks, machinery, railway plant and rolling stock, iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, china, glass, paper, and chemicals and drugs. Taking the import trade of India in detail, it will be seen that among foreign countries, so far as the official figures enable the Commission to judge, Germany Belgium, and Austria-Hungary have made the most progress in recent years. Since 1890-9 the chief increases have been follows:—

United Kingdom.....	£11,293,000 or 31	per cent.
Germany	2,663,000 „ 222	„
Belgium	2,212,000 „ 320	„
Austria-Hungary ...	1,456,000 „ 247	„
United States	620,000 „ 58	„
All foreign countries	11,470,000 „ 164	„

The growth of exports from India to the United Kingdom has been from £26,929,000 to £31,290,000 or sixteen per cent. since 1885-86. As compared with 1895-96 in which year the exports were £19,323,000 the increase is sixty-two per cent. In the case of foreign countries the growth has been continuous from £23,744,000 to £63,049,900 or 166 per cent. The European countries chiefly concerned are Germany, France, Belgium, and Austria. Compared with twenty years ago the German increase is nearly three times as large as that of the United Kingdom, and the United States increase is nearly two thirds that of Germany. Since 1890-91 the chief increases have been as follows:—

United Kingdom	£8,842,000 or 39	per cent.
Germany.....	10,042,000 „ 323	„
United States	7,605,000 „ 271	„
France	1,915,000 „ 34	„
Belgium.....	1,506,000 „ 46	„
Austria-Hungary	2,067,000 „ 106	„
Italy	1,234,000 „ 48	„

There has been a considerable increase in the direct export trade of India with the self-governing colonies. In 1885-86 the exports, chiefly of jute goods and tea to Australasia, Canada, Cape Colony, and Natal were of the value of £614,000; in 1906-1907 the value was £2,976,000, or nearly five times as large. Summaries of tables given in the memorandum show that the items in which the imports from foreign countries exceeded the imports of the United Kingdom were:—Cotton manufactures other than piece goods, silk manufactures, clocks and watches, glass, matches, and toys; in the following trades the imports from foreign countries were nearly equal to those from the United Kingdom:—Apparel, including boots and shoes, earthenware, paper and pasteboard, and umbrella fittings; while in the following the imports from the United Kingdom preponderate over those from all foreign countries:—Cotton piece goods, machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock and building and engineering materials.

PREFERENCE AND FOREIGN RETALIATION.

One section of the memorandum is devoted to the relation of India to imperial preference and the possibilities of foreign retaliation. An analysis of the trade of India with the principal countries of shows that in 1906-1907 India imported £12,500,000, worth of merchandise from foreign countries in the Europe and the United States. Excluding sugar (£2,000,000) there remains about £10,500,000 worth of foreign manufactures competing in India with similar British products, and upon which there is at present no differentiation of duty. Various schemes of tariff preference on colonial and Indian produce have been suggested to the Tariff Commission. They are classified into four groups, under each of which a large volume of Indian trade with the United Kingdom would be benefited; (1) preference on the basis of existing British duties; (2) preference on the basis of the corn duties of 1902, in addition to preference under the previous scheme; (3) preference on agricultural imports generally as suggested by the Agricultural Committee of the Tariff Commission, in addition to the second scheme; and (4) preference on a general scheme of British import duties on manufactures in addition to the third scheme.

A table is given showing that on the basis of the trade of 1907 the proportion of trade affected by these proposals varies from fourteen to fifty-one per cent. of the total imports from India. In the case of the fourth scheme British preferential treatment would (on the basis of the trade of 1907) cover more than £32,500,000, worth of Indian agricultural produce and manufactures. In 1906-1907 India exported to foreign countries in Europe and to the United States about £46,500,000 worth of merchandise which consisted almost entirely of raw material for manufactures, for the most part admitted free of duty, and also of foodstuffs. Hence any tariff retaliation upon Indian products by foreign countries would involve, in present conditions, the taxation by those foreign countries of raw materials which are necessary for their own manufactures.

GROWTH OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

The report states that the only measure of the growth of the native industries of India is that afforded by the returns of factories subject to inspection under the Factory Acts, 1891. The total number of such factories has growth between 1895 and 1906 from 874, employing a daily average of 3,71,000 persons, to 1,732 factories employing 6,91,000. The number of factories has therefore almost doubled and the number of employees has increased by eighty-six per cent. in the eleven years. Four-fifths of the hands are adult males, and the proportion of women and children has remained at about one-fifth during the whole period. The cotton industry is the most important of the manufacturing industries of India. It employs 212,000 persons, or nearly one-third of the total employees in the inspected factories, who work 59,000 looms and 5,590,000 spindles. The numbers of employees in 1885-86 was 72,000 who worked 17,000 looms and 2,350,000 spindles, and the subsequent growth has been continuous. In the jute industry forty-four mills are engaged, as compared with twenty-four in 1885-86; the woollen industry is still small, there being only six mills; eight mills are engaged in the paper trade. There has been a decline in the number of persons employed in the indigo factories, though there was some recovery in 1906. In 1901 the number was 159,000; by 1903 it was 74,000, a decline of more than one-half; in 1906 it was 102,000. The decline in the indigo exports of India to the United Kingdom of 55,000 cwts. since 1895 has synchronised with an increase of 25,900 in the indigo exports of Germany to this market. Another important market for the indigo of India was the United States, and to that country the Indian exports declined by nearly 20,000 cwts., while the German exports increased by 67,000 cwts.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The following letter was published in the "Times" of Nov. 11:—

Sir,—I have no desire again to intervene in the interesting but somewhat personal encounter which is taking place in your columns between Lord Ampthill and your Johannesburg correspondent, but there are one or two points of public interest in Lord Ampthill's letter of to-day on which I should like to comment.

Your correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 10 that the Transvaal Government "had conceded practically all the points asked for with regard to Asiatics legally settled here." Lord Ampthill persists that this is a misstatement. But is it not a fact that the Asiatic Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee who examined all the Indian leaders, including Mr. Gandhi; that these leaders presented nine claims; that eight of these claims were conceded and embodied in the Bill; and that only the ninth, a demand for free immigration on the same terms as white men—which in my previous letters I have described, perhaps too sweepingly, as "unrestricted immigration"—was rejected? Lord Ampthill states that the Indians are now willing to submit to further restrictions on Asiatic immigration, and we have been elsewhere told that they would be content if immigration were limited to six educated Indians yearly, such as doctors, lawyers, and priests. On whose authority, is this statement made? Certainly not on the authority of Mr. Lajpat Rai, who very recently claimed in your columns the right of free immigration. Who is authorised to negotiate this compromise on behalf of the Transvaal Indians? Mr. Gandhi? But is Mr. Gandhi entitled to represent his fellow-countrymen in this matter? Is it certain that a settlement proposed by him will, command their loyal assent? Mr. Gandhi, who in prison, negotiated the compromise which has now broken down. He was much denounced by his fellow-countrymen for his moderation, and he seized the earliest opportunity of withdrawing from an unpopular position which he had taken up. I do not that there is little chance of the Indian community being satisfied with the very limited immigration now proposed, but, if they and their friends will accept it as a final settlement, let us hope that the Transvaal Government may see their way to making the concession, reluctantly though they must naturally be to yield to men who are openly defying and violating the law.

Lord Ampthill considers your correspondent and by implication all those who agree with him unsympathetic and ungenerous. But is it unsympathetic to warn the Transvaal Indians against the folly of kicking against the pricks—to open their eyes to the hopelessness of their claim that the Supreme Government should force the Transvaal Government to allow further Asiatic immigration into the Transvaal

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND ENGLAND.

The Famous Interview.

London, November 13.

ALL other international topics have been cast in the shade by the development of the excitement caused by the publication in the "Daily Telegraph" —as recorded in our issue of Oct. 30 and Nov. 6— of an alleged interview with the German Emperor. We take up the incident at the point where we left it last week.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin wrote last Friday (Nov. 6):—The "cannonade of soap-bubbles," as one journal describes the onslaught on Prince Bulow by the Press, continues, but has not availed to shake the Imperial Chancellor's determinatton to reply in his own good time to the interpella'ions of which notice has been given in the Reichstag. Reports were current in the lobby to-day to the effect that a section of the Radicals, mindful of the days when their party was not included in the Government fold, were urging that an "address" or memorial of some kind should be sent directly to th Emperor William, in order that his Majesty might be given the benefit of the Deputies' views on "the crisis" and its origin. It is needless to say that the Conservatives absolutely declined to entertain the proposal, while, after a momentary hesitation, the National Liberals associated themselves with the Conservative refusal, presumably in order not to prejudice Herr Bassermann's chance of acting as the spokesman of the German people "on Monday or, at latest, on Tuesday," when Prince Bulow has promised to initiate the House into the mysteries of his conception of "constitutional principles."

Evidence is accumulating that in more than one quarter the fact that the Casablanca incident should have been revived at this juncture in an aggravated from is regarded as something more than a mere coincidence. Thus the "Leipziger Tageblatt," which is a journal of pronouncedly "National" leanings, adduces in support of this view the following "semi-official" message from Berlin:—

"The Imperial Chancellor's desire to defer his reply to the interpellations in the Reichstag on the "Daily Telegraph" interview is primarily due to the fact that various diplomatic negotiations, with regard to the results of which Prince Bulow proposes simultaneously to inform the House, are now coming to an end. The Casablanca incident, the settlement of which is shortly expected, formed one of the topics of conversation in the lobbies yesterday."

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper telegraphed on the same day:—The Emperor William arrived at Schonbrunn, coming from Eckhartsau, this evening, towards 6 p.m. At seven o'clock he dined with the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and at nine he left for Donaueschingen, on a visit to Prince Furstenberg. Contrary to expectations, and apparently also to official arrangement, the meeting between the two Emperors bore an entirely private character. The only personages besides their Majesties' suites to be honoured with invitations to dinner were the Foreign Minister, and Baron von Aerenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin, M. de Szogyeny-Marich, and the German Ambassador in Vienna, Herr von Tschirschky. The arrangements made for the publication of the toasts were contermanded by the intimation that no toasts would be exchanged, or that, if they were exchanged, they would not be published.

It would be futile to inquire whether the privacy of the visit is or is not connected with the improvement in the Franco-German outlook. One lesson can, however, be learned by those who read the Austrain Press to-day—namely, that whatever tension may have existed between Paris and Berlin in connection with the Casablanca affair was entirely attributable to British attempts to excite French feeling against Germany. With the inimitable perfidy of which it possesses the secret, the "Neue Freie Presse" this evening propagates this entertaining idea. It reports from London that England has informed France and Germany that, in case of an armed conflict, England will lend active support to France; and prints simultaneously an authoritative despatch from Berlin that this report is totally unfounded. Ostensibly on the strength of these messages, it expresses editorially the belief that the sound sense of the French nation will prevent a "bath of blood," and that France will resist enticements to engage in a struggle, "the surest result of which, British jingoes believe, would be the capture of the German mercantile marine and the destruction of the German navy. After experiences like the present, French will require to be doubly careful and to weigh thrice over every word of her British friend. . . . England means to protect peace; therein lies the danger for peace."

Berlin, Nov. 6: Reuter.—In the current issue of the "Zukunft" Herr Maximilian Harden hints that Prince Bulow did not read the Emperor's "interview" because he did not want to pass an unfavourable judgment on a document approved by the Emperor and that the officials who read the article refrained from stating their objections for the same reason. Herr Harden mentions a rumour that the manuscript was scored with laudatory marginal notes by the Emperor.

In a lecture Herr Harden said it was useless to talk of a "Chancellor crisis." The real crisis was in relations between the Emperor and his subjects.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphed on Monday night:—An interesting exchange of letters between the Kaiser and Prince Bulow is said to have taken place on the publication of the "Daily Telegraph" interview. The letters are published by the "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung," which professes to have obtained them from the best-informed source. On having read the interview, Prince Bulow is said to have addressed a letter to the Kaiser to the effect that his Majesty had graciously promised him that none of his Majesty's emanations should be published without previous intimation being given to him. "I see," he said, "from the copy of the "Daily Telegraph," which has just reached me, that his Majesty has changed his view, consequently I tender my resignation."

The Kaiser's answer was short. It ran as follows:—"What do you mean, dear Bernhard? The paper was signed by you."

Thereupon Prince Bulow wrote again to the Kaiser to the effect that his Majesty having been placed in so painful a situation by his (the Chancellor's) fault, he tendered again his resignation, and begged to ask for his immediate dismissal.

The debate on the interpellations with reference to the Kaiser's recent "revelations" began in the Reichstag on Nov. 10 before a crowded assemblage, which included all the Ministers and the members of the Federal Council. The debate was opened by Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, who insisted on the mischievous consequences of the Imperial utterances, and said that what was wanted was a guarantee against the intervention of the personal "regime." An even stronger speech on the same lines was delivered by Dr. Wiemer, the Radical leader, and the representatives of other parties followed, generally expressing similar views. Most of the speakers strongly repudiated the allegation that the majority of the German people are hostile to Great Britain. Prince Bulow then spoke. He did not wish, he said, to add to the great harm created by the publication of the alleged interview in the "Daily Telegraph." It was not all correct; for instance, the "plan of campaign" against the Boers which was said to have been sent to England was merely a matter of a few academic opinions. Incidentally, the Imperial Chancellor defended the German Government against the charge of duplicity towards the Boers; they had been warned betimes by Germany that in the event of war they would have to stand alone. There were other points—such as the "revelations" of the subject of intervention in South Africa, the aims of Germany in the Pacific, and the feeling of the German people towards Great Britain—in regard to which the colour had been too thickly laid on by the "Daily Telegraph." The Chancellor asserted that the majority of Germans desired good relations with Great Britain, and that the Emperor, who for two decades had endeavoured, often in very difficult circumstances, to preserve friendly relations with Great Britain, would still persevere in that aim. Prince Bulow, in conclusion, said he had a firm conviction that the Emperor would in future, even in private conversation, observe that reserve which was indispensable in the interest of a uniform policy and of the authority of the Crown. Were that not so, neither he nor his successors could assume the responsibility. The debate was shortly afterwards adjourned.

The debate was continued on the 11th. Some strong speeches were delivered, especially by members of the Social Democratic and People's parties, in condemnation of the Imperial methods, and the House was in a state of considerable excitement. Eventually, after a statement by Herr von Kiderlenwachter, the Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the House proceeded to other business. The "Times" correspondent wrote: Prince Bulow remained in his place nearly the whole of the afternoon, and it was generally believed that he would intervene a second time in the debate. But the only Government spokesman was Herr van Kiderlenwachter, who entered a brief protest against the aspersions which had been cast upon the Foreign Office, of which he has recently assumed control. The protestations of the acting Foreign Secretary were received with loud laughter in all parts of the House. The President repeatedly called the Deputies to order, and Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter remarked that it was evidently not enough to criticise lawyers and professors; it was now the turn of the diplomatists. He invited the Reichstag to consider how greatly the work of the Foreign Office had been increased by the entrance into the orbit of German policy of distant countries of which little or nothing was known. The number of political departments had been quadrupled in the last twenty-five years. (Vociferous laughter). When he came to take Herr von Schon's place he found in the Foreign Office an abundant store of "schemes" of reorganisation. (Renewed laughter.) But he could assure the house that nowhere abroad had he found the work of Foreign departments done with the precision and punctuality which prevailed in Berlin. (Loud laughter.) Herr von Kiderlenwachter added that the Government was considering proposals for the increase of the Foreign Office staff—an announcement which was received with even louder ironical cheers.

An animated and somewhat incoherent discussion took place upon the demand of the Anti-Semite Deputies that the debate upon the interpellations should be resumed to-morrow, but upon a formal division, without show of hands, it was decided to proceed to other business.

Berlin, Nov. 11 (Reuter).—Herr Heine, in the course of his speech in the Reichstag to-day, said that a great danger lay in the admiration paid to the wearer of the Crown. The Emperor had become accustomed to speak on all subjects. He spoke on science, not dreaming how scientists shook their heads at his speeches, and nobody told him. He spoke on art. He did not know how people in art circles smiled and shrugged their shoulders. He spoke on politics, but they had heard enough about that. (Lord laughter.) The theory of the Divine right of kings was in the present day a manifestation of arrogance of a fantastic imagination of a special personal relation to God closer than that enjoyed by mortals on a lower plane. Thanks to the Emperor, the national unity had been brought about again, but it was the unity of indignation.

PRINCE BULOW AND THE KAISER.

CHANCELLOR'S FATE IN THE BALANCE.

London, Nov. 14.

It became apparent yesterday that Prince Bulow's declaration to the Reichstag—that the Emperor would in future impose more restraint upon his personal utterances, and that, if he did not, no Chancellor would accept responsibility—was made without previous consultation with his Majesty.

It was, in fact, a warning to the Kaiser.

There are now some indications that the Emperor may decline to give the required assurances. If he does not, it is declared that the Chancellor and his Cabinet will resign.

Prince Bulow is to have an audience of the Emperor on Monday.

Meanwhile he appears to have the support of the whole country in his attempt to impose Constitutional checks on the Kaiser.

HOSTILE CAMPS.

ULTRA-ROYALIST ATTACK UPON THE CHANCELLOR.

Berlin, November 13.

The fate of Prince Bulow will be decided on Monday at Kiel, whither he goes to make the Kaiser a personal report upon the political situation, especially with regard to public opinion as voiced in Tuesday's and Wednesday's debates in the Reichstag over the Imperial indiscretions.

The air is so full of contradictory and confusing rumours and speculations that the actual state of affairs is difficult to gauge, but the opinion is fairly unanimous that Prince Bulow will leave Kiel deposed from the Chancellorship. His fall may not occur immediately, but it is regarded to-night as more certain than at any time since the crisis began.

Two distinct camps are now pitted against each other—Prince Bulow's immediate political friends and official subordinates, who want him retained; and the powerful Court party, which wishes him sacrificed in order to complete the whitewashing of the Emperor and fix the blame for "Germany's shame" upon the shoulders of the Chancellor.

Both parties revealed their hands to day. Prince Bulow's supporters launched a veiled attack on the Kaiser through the medium of an amazing article in the "Cologne Gazette," intimating that the Chancellor was unable to come to his Majesty's defence with a second speech at the close of the debate because the Kaiser continued to absent himself from Berlin in a round of hunting and travelling and Court pleasures.

The Kaiser party, through the official news agency of the Conservatives retorts with a savage onslaught on Prince Bulow for failing to shield the Kaiser from the extravagant criticism of the Reichstag, and for neglecting to advise his Majesty that "in these gloomy days for the Monarchy" his place was at the side of his official counsellor in Berlin. The Conservative attack emanates from the powerful ultra-Royalists, who posses great influence over the personal actions of the Emperor.

Since Bulow's fate is likely to be considerably affected by the character of the report made to the Emperor regarding the proceedings in the Reichstag by Herr von Valentini, the Chief of the Imperial Civil Cabinet, who arrived at Donaueschingen to-day by special command.

Both Catholics and Socialists introduced resolutions in the Reichstag to-day designed to inaugurate an era of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament.

The Kaiser continues to enjoy himself shooting at Donaueschingen which he leaves on Sunday afternoon for Kiel.

"GOVERNMENT ON TRAMP."

SEMI-OFFICIAL ATTACKS UPON THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, Nov. 13.

In political circles to day's Berlin telegram to the semi-official "Cologne Gazette" is this morning the sole topic of conversation. The "Gazette" says:—

"The Reichstag on Tuesday and Wednesday did not rise to the occasion. There is every desire among the people to know on what the Chancellor's conviction is based that the mistake committee shall not recur; whether he had previously spoken with the Emperor; and whether he had received from his Majesty the authority to make the declaration which he gave to the Reichstag. The Chancellor tailed to give an answer on this point.

"Perhaps the Chancellor was not in a position to make such a statement, because for this he would have had to consult the Emperor before hand—that is, in time for Tuesday or Wednesday which was rendered impossible by the Emperor's absence. Plainly, we must understand that the Emperor apparently regards what is now passing in Berlin as so insignificant that he does not interrupt his journeys on shooting parties and Court festivities in order to come to Berlin. The phrase—coined, if we are not mistaken, by Eugen Richter—'a Government on the tramp,' has long been a bitter point with the people."

The Foregin Affairs Committee of the Federal Council met in the Federal Council Chamber of the Reichstag at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and deliberated until eight in the evening. The discussion showed the Federal States to be entirely in accord with the assurances given to the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor on Tuesday.

When Prince Bulow appears before the Emperor at Kiel he will have behind him the support of both factors of the Imperial Legislature, namely, the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, and above all the unanimous voice of public opinion. The responsibility which the "North German Gazette's" explanation shifted from the Emperor to the Chancellor thus devolves again on the Monarch, who—and this is the general opinion here—will strain his personal popularity considerably if he refuses to bow to the national will in endorsing the Chancellor's action

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris reported on Nov. 6 that the situation in regard to the Casablanca incident remained unchanged. The French Government and people were as determined as ever to offer no preliminary apology to Germany for the conduct of their officials beyond what might be implied in an expression of regret simultaneous with a similar expression from Germany. The same paper's Berlin correspondent states that the negotiations regarding the Casablanca incident had not made such satisfactory progress within the past twenty-four hours as the comments of the German Press would lead one to suppose. The German Government still persisted in seeking from France a form of declaration which would amount to admitting, before arbitration, the German version of essential features of the matter at issue. The correspondent understood that the German Foreign Office had been left in no doubt that this form was as unacceptable as previous suggestions of the same kind. It is sincerely to be hoped, he added, that Germany will accept the French proposal that regret shall be simultaneously expressed by both countries in terms which will not prejudice the decision of the arbitrators. The "Novoe Vremya" expressed cordial sympathy with Russia's allies, and said that Russian public opinion would be disappointed if France, under the pressure of empty threats, did not display resolution to defend her national dignity. The "Novoe Vremya" was convinced that the German nation would not sanction hostile acts against France over such a trifle as the Casablanca affair. The Kaiser's revelations having seriously affected his prestige in Germany, this device had been resorted to in order to restore it. But France was unquestionably in the right, and might confidently count on the support of Russia and Great Britain.

On the 10th the "Times" Berlin correspondent stated that the German Acting Foreign Secretary had expressed a desire for a speedy settlement of the Casablanca question, and this was regarded as a hopeful circumstance. The "North German Gazette" stated that the French and German official reports of the incident were at variance in several respects, and that consequently reference to a tribunal would be necessary.

On Wednesday it was announced that an understanding had been arrived at by the French and German Governments with regard to the Casablanca incident. Expressions of regret for the affair are to be exchanged between the two Governments and it is understood that the country whose agents may be found by the arbitration tribunal to have comported themselves in a manner deserving of censure shall express its regret to the other country for the acts of the said agents.

Paris, Nov. 11 ("Times").—The satisfaction felt at the conclusion of the Franco German dispute regarding the arrangements for arbitration on the Casablanca incident continues to find unanimous expression. It is not believed that after the very real crisis from which this controversy has emerged there will in any quarter be any inclination to make further difficulties on the threshold of arbitration. The Hague Convention makes provision for the choice of arbitrators and the character and venue of the Court of Arbitration with a completeness which precludes all danger of further dispute. It is not yet known whether the Franco-German case will be tried at The Hague or, as in the case of the Anglo-Russian Hull incident, in some other capital. The only matter which could give rise to any further difference of opinion would be the drafting of the so-called "protocole de compromis"—the terms of submission. The nature of the identical declarations which have just been exchanged between the French and the German Governments is such that they would seem to render any controversy as to the terms of submission extremely improbable. It is worth recalling the fact that at The Hague Conference last summer Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German plenipotentiary, brought forward a proposal that The Hague Court itself should be competent to draw up the "protocole de compromis" in any case which is submitted to its judgment. The proposal was considered impracticable, but it is noteworthy that Italy has concluded treaties of arbitration which contain the provision that in all cases the Court itself shall settle the terms of submission.

In a long communication from Paris, dated November 12, the correspondent of the "Times" says:—It is now impossible for anyone in France to regard the Emperor William, whatever his personal intentions may be as precisely a pillar of the peace of Europe and in French as well as in other important quarters I have during the last week heard expressions of profound surprise at the fiction of the Emperor's pacific influence which some of his professional apologists still endeavour to maintain. The surprise is all the greater because some of these apologists are to be found in the English Liberal camp, where they exhibt a Byzantinism which, in the humility of its posture, sinks beneath even that of the professional German Byzantines, and is little calculated to commend itself to the toiling millions of Germany, who would fain secure some of the constitutional privileges which are beginning to be won in Russia, which have recently been conceded in Turkey, and which are being advocated by the interested Powers even in Persia.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Reserve of Officers.

Mr. Sprot, late lieut. 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), to be lieutenant Nov. 7.

War Office, Nov. 10.

Commands and Staff,

Col. (temporary Brig.-General.) H. I. W. Hamilton, C. B., D. S. O., aide-de-camp to the King, from Commanding Seventh Infantry Brigade, is appointed to the General Staff, with the temporary rank of major-general vice-Major Gen, Sir J. G. Maxwell, K. C. B., C. V. O., C. M. G., D. S. O., Oct. 12. Capt. C. W. Scott, R. A., to be a Staff captain at Headquarters, vice Capt. J. S. Ollivant, D. S. O., R. A. Nov. 5.

Establishments.

Ordnance Board.—Major-Gen. R. A. Montgomery, C. V. O., C. B. from commanding the Transvaal District, to be vice-president, vice Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) A. P. Penton Oct. 10.

Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Capt. S. L. Holland is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Yeomanry. Supernumerary Capt. C. R. Terrot to be captain, vice S. L. Holland Oct. 18.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Major A M Perreau to be major, vice J F Cadell, promoted Oct. 19; Lieut A A S Younger to be adjutant, vice Capt F A Buzzard, seconded Oct 7.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major C J Perceval, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff; Capt W E Wailes to be major, vice C J Perceval D S O Nov. 10; Capt C E Blanford is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art. in India Oct. 11. The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the Staff:—R F Lock Oct. 24, C A H Campbell, Supernumerary Capt E N Tandy to be captain, vice C A H Campbell Oct. 27.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Col. J. T. Lord St. Levan, C. V. O., C. B., on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment and Regimental District retires on retired pay Nov. 8.

Irish Guards—Lieut, the Hon. J. F. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis is seconded for service on the Staff Nov. 1.

Infantry.

The Royal Irish Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A W C Knox vice M Furber, appointed adjutant 4th batt. I R, George, vice. A W C Knox, seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct. 12.

The Lanchire Fusiliers—Lieut. Ll C Hordern is seconded for service with the West African Regt. Oct. 24.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. the Hon M P Macnaghten retires on retired pay Nov. 11. Lieut. the Hon. J. Boyle is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisions of Article 74 (b) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907 Oct. 30.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut G W Nugent is seconded for service with the West African Regt. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut A Northey is antedated to Oct 24 vice, G W Nugent.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.—Second Lieut W Wilberforce resigns his commission Nov 11.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut A P Evans is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry; Second Lieut A M Saunders to be lieutenant, vice A P Evans, seconded Oct 21.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt and Brevet Major A W F Baird D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Oct 10.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut F R W Graham is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 24.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut M H C De C DeB Wickham is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Supernumerary Lieut C F Underhill Faithorne to be lieutenant, vice M H C De C De B Wickham Oct 17.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt C H G M Clarke, MVO, retires on retired pay Supernumerary Capt R E Solly-Flood to be captain vice C H G M Clarke, MVO Nov 11.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut S E H Giles is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army October 15.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut J W Rainey, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, with precedence next below Lieut W H Taylor Nov 1.

Army Pay Department.

Col J A R Bell, chief paymaster, is placed on retired pay Nov 9.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A B Helyar, half-pay, retires on retired pay Nov 11. The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—W B F Davidson, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); W H Davies, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consorts Own) Nov 9.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers,

Sug-Lieut Col Q Chalmers, M D, having resigned his commission in the Volunteers, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers Jan 21.

Admiralty, 11th November.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—

Commander the Honourable Charles Joseph Thaddens Dormor has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 5th November.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Carpenter Lieutenant Thoms James Alexander has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 9th November.

Admiralty, 12th November.

Captain Herbert Lyon has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, in place of Captain Edmond John Warre Slade, M. V. O., promoted to Flag rank. Dated 5th November.

The seniorities of the undermentioned Engineer-Lieutenants have been antedated to the dates shown against their names:—Sydney Rupert Dight, 1st October, 1906. Thomas Reginald Cave-Browne Cave, 1st November, 1906. Harold Hepworth Perring, 1st January, 1907.

Robert Montgomery, 1st January, 1907.

Stanley Castle Church, 1st February, 1907.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870.—

Paymaster Arnold Henry Gulliver has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 30th October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Sumner Ward has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 11th April, 1904.

Probationary Sub Lieutemant Edward Robert Crouch has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1906.

Sub-Lieutenant Horace Richard Harding to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th November.

War Office, Whitehall, 13th November.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-General Frederick W. Kitchener, C B., to be a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, vice Lieutenant-General Sir J. H. Wodehouse, K C B C M G Dated 31st October.

Captain Octavius H. L. Nicholson, D S O The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment) to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General F. W. Kitchener, C B Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda. Dated 31st October.

Colonel Paul R Burn-Murdoch to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel W. J. MacKenzie. Dated 30th October.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Lieutenant The Honourable George V. A. Monckton-Arundell to be Adjutant, vice Captain Edgar H. Brassey. Dated 10th November.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major (District Officer) Michael J. Long is placed on retired pay. Dated 13th November, Captain District Officer John A. Williams to be Major District Officer vice M. J. Long. Dated 13th, November.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service as Adjutants of Territorial Artillery:—Wilfrid W. Jelf. Dated 20th October, Hugh P. Burnyeat. Dated 21st October.

Captain Charles W. Scott is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 5th November, Supernumerary Captain John S Olivant, D.S.O., to be Captain, vice C. W. Scott. Dated 5th November.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Kenneth D Bell retires on retired pay. Dated 14th November

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards, Second Lieutenant Lord Arthur V. Hay to be Lieutenant, vice the Honourable J. F. Helpburn-Stuart-Forbes, Trefusis seconded. Dated 1st November.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), The placing on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health, of Captain John Mackenzie, V. C., notified in the "Gazette" of 18th September, is cancelled, that officer being continued in the pay of the Colonial Office.

Second Lieutenant Norman S. Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice H. E. Reid, promoted. Dated 24th September.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Captain Octavius H. L. Nicholson, D. S.O., is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 31st October.

Supernumerary Captain Gilbert H. Soames to be Captain, vice O. H. L. Nicholson, D.S.O. Dated 31st October.

Second Lieutenant Louis M. Cradock-Hartopp to be Lieutenant, vice F. J. Lemon, promoted. Dated 7th November.

The Royal Irish Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Louis R Fowle, vice H. G. Gregorie, promoted. Dated 3rd October.

Ernest G. Sollings, vice I. B. George, promoted. Dated 12th October.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John G. Symth-Osbourne to be Lieutenant, vice L. T. H. Leland, resigned. Date 4th November.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders, Gentleman Cadet George Russell Drysdale, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice F. H. C. McTavish, resigned. Date 14th November.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Aurther Fitz Gerald is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 13th November.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant Rasil White resigns his Commission. Dated 14th November.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain Patrick D. Stewart to be Adjutant, vice Brevet Major A. W. F. Baird, D.S.O. Dated 4th October.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Corporal Edward Crump Dorman, from 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. E. MacCarthy Morrogh, seconded, Dated 14th November.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Supernumerary Captain Gerard E. B. Stephens to be Captain on augmentation. Dated 24th October.

The Royal Garrison Regiment, Captain Francis W. Lawson is placed on half-pay, on reduction of establishment. Dated 13th November.

The Army Service Corps.

First Class Staff Serjeant-Major Arthur Le Warne to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice S. Potter, deceased Dated 14th November.

Army Veterinary Service.

Captain Arthur Olver, Army Veterinary Corps, from the Seconded List, to be Deputy Assistant Director-General, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. C. Butler, who vacates the appointment of Assistant Director-General, on promotion. Dated 1st November.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Hilda M Barnett, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment. Dated 14th November, The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Florence McClelland. Miss Carry Webster.

Army Pay Department.

Brevet Major Ward S Carey, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 14th November,

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Paul R Furn-Murdoch, from Royal Engineers, to be Colonel. Dated 30th October, The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels to be Brevet Colones:—Dated 1st November, George H Craidew, D. S O Army Service Corps. Second Grade Staff College. Dated 14th November, Alfred Stokes, D S O Royal Horse Artillery.

Edward M Perecval, DSO General a Staff Officer.

Sir Hilaro W. W. Barlow, Bart., Superintendent Royal Laboratory.

Arthur E. A. Butcher, M.V.O., D.S.O., Royal Field Artillery.

Charles H. S. Vores, Royal Horse Artillery.

Charles D. King, Royal Field Artillery.

Second Lieutenant James A. Crombie, half pay retires on retired pay. Dated 14th November.

Reserved of Officers.

The undermentioned Officers resign their commissions. Dated 14th November.

Captain Alfred St. H. Gibbons.

Lieutenant Francis J. C. Bonnyman.

Captain Sir Percy Francis Cunynghame, Bart., 5th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), is transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia Dated 14th November.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr A F Fermantle, B Cov
Mr J E Brown, B
Mr A R Kalberer, B
Mr W G Brown, B
Mr E J Murphy, B
Dr J Scott, B
Mr B F Rigold, M
Col D Wilkie, IMS
Col C H Macdonald, 95 Berar Inf
Col M T Shewen, I A
Major A E Hatch, 129 Bel
Major J O Mennie, 127 Bel
Major F C A Persons, 33 Q O Lt Cav
Major A P Shewell, 123 Outram's I
Capt L Hume-Spry, W Yorks R, Brigade Major, Secunderabad Inf Bde
Capt H E F Hogg, 38 C I H
Capt J Kirkwood, I M S
Capt G B Harrison, 125 Rifles
Capt W T McCowen, IMS
Capt W P Crookshank, 1-1 G R
Lieut P H H Bailey, 34 Sikh Pnr
Lieut G M Ayscough, 116 Mah
Lieut W K Thyne, R I M Nursing Sister Miss C E Pocock, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col H Bonham-Carter, RE, B, 12 mo on private affairs
Major E Barnes, I A, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C W W Hope, B, Cov, 7 days' furl
Mr R V Russell, B Cov, leave converted into combined leave
Mr D W Aikman, B, 3 days' furl
Mr E A Konyon, B, 2 mo M C
Rev W W Castle, B, 3 mo M C
Mr B L Smith, B, 3 mo M C
Major M L Hornby, DSO 4 mo M C
Capt J R Brunker, S & T C rps, 7 days
Capt H C Szczepanski, I A, 5 mo M C
Lieut O St John, 5 Cav, to 15-2-09
Lieut P H H Bailey, 34 Sikh Pnr, to 31-12-08
Lieut T B Traill, 13 Lns 4 mo on private affairs

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr M J Murphy, M Cov
Mr R W Formby, M
Lieut W D Rathborne, 114 Mah
Lieut W J Fraser, I M S
Lieut D B Morris, 90 Punj
Lieut T G P Savage, 74 Punj

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Sceptism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L. M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says:—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation. They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BOWS OF SATIN AND LEATHER COMBINED.

No one can say that the spirit of inventiveness and originality is not abroad, writes our Paris lady correspondent. It crops up in every article of attire and proclaims the right of every woman to be individual, and every couturiere or modiste to be a creator. Just now it is busiest of all in the realm of neckwear, and the fascinating shop windows which display delicious trifles of lawn and lace, ribbon or velvet, such as can be worn round the throat or decorate the evening gown, are magnets to attract the attention of every passing idler. Genius, pure and simple, displays herself in some of these bagatelles, and one and all of the jabots are surmounted by the high full ruff, which, whatever the pessimists may persist in prophesying, has been proved too becoming and indispensable an item to be eliminated for long from the scheme of attire.

The newest form of neckwere to be used as an accompaniment to the simple tailor-made costume with its long, plain, semi-fitting coat in which the Parisienne is delighting at present, is composed of an alliance of satin and leather, which is very piquant. A band of pleated and dyed leather, as soft as a piece of chiffon-velvet, passes round the throat just below the high ruff, being carried out in bright frog or lizard green, while in front are a couple of huge loops of wide black satin to form the basis of a bow, which is completed by a little knot of green leather in the centre, and one wide and exceedingly long mitred end of the same, which falls over the lace vest or blouse. Sometimes the satin is substituted by two loops of chamois leather, which stands out very effectively in contrast to the green while the expedient is likewise adopted of working the leather in a charmining embroidered design in the tiniest coloured beads and floss silk with the best possible results. Collars appear to be growing higher and higher, and the woman who is unfortunate enough to own a short neck probably suffers not a little from her zeal to adhere to the dictates of fashion in this respect,

HAND-PAINTED BALL SLIPPERS AND HOSE.

Another pretty fancy which deals with the etceteras of dress is the painted ball slipper, with its attendant stocking to match. Cinderella's little slipper, which was presumably worked solid in glass beads, could never have been half so attractive as these dainty creations of pearl-white satin, painted in trials of tiny blossoms, such as Banksia roses, Virginia creeper, pinks and gilly flowers, the same scheme being repeated on the immaculate white silk hose as though the whole had been designed and carried out at one and the same time. Another novelty in the realm of footgear is the new scheme for covering the fastenings of the walking shoes with flaps or tongues of the leather, which are cut into a narrow fringe of strips after the fashion of a Zulu fringe. This schems is no longer confined to the sporting shoes only, both grey and black footgear being treated in this manner, while the effect is not a little curious and bizarre.

TUNICS WORKED IN COLOURED BEADS.

Beads are scheduled to play a very important part in the scheme of evening attire this season. Curious Russian crowns of wired net, worked solid in tiny coloured beads, in beautiful faded shades, interspersed with gold and silver, remind one of the old embroideries which our grandmothers manipulated with such skill on a groundwork of coarse canvas. They are, besides, very becoming when wore in the front of the hair, a little above the parting, especially when the accompanying gawn is likewise worked in beads to correspond. As regards this latter, the bead trimming of the gown is usually confined to the tunic, a lovely effect having been gained in the case of a pure white satin toilette, with an overdress of the finest ninon, which was worked in detached clusters of marigolds in shades of brilliant yellow and gold toning almost to brown, an immense bunch of the same blossoms being worn on the corsage, while two clumps of the flowers nestled in the dark hair of the wearer, and were connected with a plait of six strands of gold-coloured ribbon.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 27.

The weather has been dry in the whole country and skies are clear, except in South India and the hills of the submontane districts of Upper India, where they are lightly clouded.

The disturbance in Central India yesterday, has disappeared, while that from Persia, is now affecting the weather only in the Upper India hills.

Humidity is normal, or in defect; temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Maderate cloud has again appeared in the extreme north, but elsewhere skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal except in the south-west where it is low; night temperature is high in the northern and north-eastern districts and normal over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud prevails in the north-west but skies are clear elsewhere Humidity is normal and temperature equal to the average except at Agra where both the maximum and minimum are higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear everywhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and while maximum temperature is normal the minimum is generally lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is normal or in excess. Usual temperature conditions prevail.

The Bomb

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 26.] [BOMBAY, NOV. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84		1/8
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 5/8		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 9/8		1/8
do. in New York ...	...		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	...		
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 7/8	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/8	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£100,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 1-8

*Closing tone of Silver.—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£34,666,000	Dec. £200,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,300,000	Inc. £300,000
Other Deposits	...£42,800,000	Inc. £2,600,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	unchgd £ ...
Other Securities	...£29,600,000	Inc. £3,400,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,500,000	Dec. £300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	... Steady with fair demand.
Futures ...	... Quiet but steady.
East Indian	... ... Quiet.
Manchester	... ...Steady.
Total Sales	... ...12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports ...	... ...29,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... ... 5·08+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 8 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.
4·78	4·77	4·77	4·77	4·77

+01

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
4·78	4·78	4·79	4·77

+01

American Markets closed.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 49 1/4 Nov.-Dec.—H. A. & D.—Nominal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 4d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [27TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	London	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Yohoham Bank
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,250	Jeddah	H M Ahamad
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,323	Abass	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs.....	3,200	Muscat	
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,600	Debai	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	277	Verawal	
Rupees	22		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	90	Dwarka	
Rupees	860		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market to-day is unchanged and steady at 1-3 7-8 T.T. and 1-3 29-32 for demand Bank bills. There has been a small enquiry for remittance by the mail. For forward delivery the best rate offering is 1-3 15-16 T.T. for January but buyers are not booking freely. Credits are still scarce but some bills for the mail have been placed at 1-4 1-16 3 months' sight and we understand that 1-4 1-32 has not been practicable. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	193 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	167

Government Paper :—

The Market opend to day at 94 5-16 for ready and forward. There has been very little doing but at the close a small enquiry set in and quotations close 1-16 better. The Bazaar dealers are not operating freely at present. Calcutta Market is also easier at 94 7-16 for ready and one month's delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·6
1st Settlement	,, 94·6
2nd Settlement	,, 94·6

Bullion :—

On Thursday the price of Bar Silver was again lower in London ready and two months being down 1-8 at 22 5-8. Locally the market has been weak. Ready bars opened at 57 3-8 ex duty and have gradually fallen to 57 1-8, the market closing quiet. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	25	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	6	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	3,39,000
Other Deposits	31,02,000	.....
Sundries	55,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,87,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	37,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	4,34,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	28,75,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,81,000	.....
Bullion	.....	61,000
Balances with other Banks..	.....	4,45,000
Sundries	6,000	.....
Cash	4,99,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, 32·10 lakhs was taken up at 1s. 3 29/32. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 8·30 lakhs, and for next week 40 lakhs is the amount advertised for sale.

The mail of the 13th November brings £30,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,10,000
Bombay	,,	7,20,000
Madras	,,	69,000
Total...	Rs.	8,93,000

The mail of the 20th November brings £100,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,000
Bombay	,,	6,30,000
Madras	,,	1,80,000
Total...	Rs.	8,40,000

The mail of the 27th November brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	9,00,000
Bombay	,,	21,10,000
Madras	,,	2,00,000
Total ...	Rs.	32,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	3,697	12,709	6,814
Central India ...	111	332	191
Barsee and Nuggor ...	830	4,650	2,946
Berars...	7,209	9,973	17,356
Central Provinces ...	216	1,079	5,881
Total Comras...	17,063	28,743	33,183
Dhollera	559	5,279	7,801
Broach	...	539	129
Coompta and Dharwar	2,599	15,816	18,523
Westerns	199	2,796	1,088
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	21,755	59,686	71,417
Bengals, Rajputana...	...	613	1,739
Sind	77	785	1,939
Persian	...	199	229
American	351	819	1,636
Egyptian	93	992	335
Other Sorts	5	60	29
Totals...	42,719	116,316	139,047

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	42,719	36,412	+6,307
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 26th Nov....	116,316	138,047	—21,731
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	12,960	2,957	+9,703
China	7,193	4,023	—3,833
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	19,859	13,980	+5,870
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 26th Nov. ...			
Europe	57,762	53,325	+4,437
China	3,349	501	+2,848
Japan	43,853	23,838	+20,015
Coast Ports ...	2,674	6,009	—3,335
Total ...	107,638	83,673	+23,935
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	2,195	5,379	—2,184
China	5,371	470	+4,901
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 14th Nov. 1908.—1,938 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 23th August 1908.—39,615 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Fluctuations in the Home markets during the week have been slight, and the chief event of the week has been the publication of the fifth ginners' report, up to 14th November. The figures appear large, but in New York they were taken as "bullish" and a small advance followed which, however, has not been maintained. Receipts have again been heavy, and a sharp fall in these may be looked for shortly unless the crop proves to be larger than is generally anticipated. On the week there is little difference in prices, and there is still no reason at present to expect an upward or downward movement of any material character. The American Markets were closed yesterday for Thanksgiving Day.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of rates in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·07	5·08	+01
Futures, Nov.-Dec.	4·76	4 76	...unchgd
Do. Mar.-Apl.	4·77	4·77	... ,,
NEW YORK—		25th Nov.	
Spot ...	9·55	9·45	—10
Futures, Dec. ...	9·25	9·24	—01
Do. Mar. ...	9·00	9·09	+09
NEW ORLEANS—		25th Nov.	
Spot ...	8 7-8		
Futures, Dec. ...	8·83	8·88	unchgd.
Do. Mar. ...	8·93	9·01	+08

Our market has ruled quiet during the week with only a small business passing and prices have gradually given way owing to the absence of demand. On the week rates for forward delivery are from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 lower all round. Business has dragged considerably though there has been more disposition to sell. A few lots of ready new Khangaum-Akola have changed hands at Rs. 206 to Rs. 209. Khandeish has given way and ready parcels have been sold at Rs. 192 to Rs. 194. Ready Bengals are selling at Rs. 188 to Rs. 195, the latter price being for really choice lots. Up to Rs. 198 has been paid for superfine Chandausi.

Receipts into Bombay this week are heavier, but the opinion is gaining ground that early estimates of the total receipts will have to be reduced by 2 to 3 lakhs of bales, and that we shall not get more than 2,300,000 bales this season.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	232/3	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	226	,,
Fine. M. G. Wardha Hinginghat ...	214	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211-12	Jan 09
,, Yeotmal	208-9	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	196-7	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182-3	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesan	187	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	182	Dec-08
F. M. G. Bengals	181	Jan-09
F. G. H. G. Bengals	170	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 Bales
Total Imports ...	...	30,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·78	4·77	4·77	4·77

unchanged.

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug
4·77	4·77	4·79	4·80	4·78
unchgd	—01	+01	+01	+01

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 25th.

FREIGHTS.

There has been a slightly better demand during the past week and rates for December are 8s. 6d. for Marseilles, Liverpool, Hull, Antwerp and Hamburg ; 9s. for Dunkirk ; 9s. 6d. Genoa and Havre. London has been done at 8s. 6d., but 11s. is now asked.

There is little enquiry for forward business and 10s. to 10-6d. is quoted for January, 11s. 6d. February, 12s. March and 13s. April and May p. p.

Liners' rates are as follows :—

"Rubattino."—Not booking from December to March. April-May 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton ; June 14s. and 15s. respectively.

The "Anchor Line" quotes 9s. December, 10s. January, 10s. 6d. February, 11s. March and 11s. 6d. to 12s. April-May.

Messrs. Finlay Muir's rates are 9s. December, 10s. January, 11s. February ; and March to May 11s. 6d. to 12s.

The Austrian Lloyds quote 13s. to 14s., December ; and January to June 14s. and 15s. 6d.

The s. s. "Coristan" is reported to have been chartered by the Austrian Lloyds, and the s. s. "Alexandria" by speculators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

There has been no chance of any improvement during the week and the market has ruled quiet.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 4 6	B. T.
Apl-May...	,,	8 0 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market has been steady with a small business. Shippers are buying a little at present prices. Up-country dealers continue bullish in their ideas owing to want of early winter rain.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 8 6	B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Delsi	,,	8 1 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

In the early part of the week there were re-sales by shippers, but since then the market has been steady and exporters are buying fairly large quantities. The Up-Country markets are not giving way and no decline is looked for at present.

We quote :—

Gold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	45 0 0	
Mimbara	,,	46 8 0	
Havree	,,	47 0 0	
Black Kutni	,,	41 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

The market is steady at Rs. 9-8 B. T. for ready and Rs. 9-9 R. T. for New Crop, April-May.

Castorseed :—

The market is quiet and we quote:—

Ready	Rs.	30 0 0	
Apl-May	,,	28 8 0	

Cottonseed :—

The tone of the market is weak owing to large arrivals being expected shortly. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0. Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 0 0

Mowraseed :—

The market has been easier and we quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 13 0 B. T.

Groundnuts—

The market is quiet at Rs. 40-0-0 for January-February.

Wheat :—

The new feature of the week has been the selling of Australian wheat by shippers to the local mills, and it is probable that top prices have been reached here. White Karachi ready has dropped from Rs. 6-15-0 to 6 12-0 but prices for Australian wheat are lower than this, and the quality is better and the refraction less. White Delhi, April-May, after touching Rs. 5-10-0, declined to Rs. 5-7-6, but closes at Rs. 5-8-6. These prices are low in comparison with ready rates, and are likely to be maintained for the present.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	44,856	cwts.
Linseed	11,681	,,
Rapeseed	3,887	,,
Gingellyseed	88,041	,,
Poppyseed	778	,,
Groundnuts	5,225	,,
Castorseed	30,417	,,
Rice	37,896	,,
Myrabollams	10,662	,,
Cottonseed...	58,498	,,
Mowrasseed...	9,059	,,
Gram	14,715	,,
Joowar	28,803	,,
Maize	998	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The demand is slowly improving and prices are fairly steady. Some staples have advanced 1 to 2 annas in price.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market still continues dull. Buying has been entirely stopped by the Piece Goods Association.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is unchanged and there is no business doing here owing to the disagreement between buyers and Import houses.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull and there is nothing doing.

DHOOTIES :—We have little change to report. There is nothing doing here, but the Home markets are rather easier and some business has been done.

METALS.

COPPER :—The Home market was weak in the beginning of the week but latterly it has firmed up and rates are now nearly £76. Our market continues very quiet and prices are weaker. Rupee rates just cover £72 hence there is no business to arrive.

YELLOW METAL is also weaker and Rupee rates only cover £57-10. The off-take from the Bazaar is insignificant.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silver Light 150 cases, per case	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is fairly steady but there seems to be some little reaction and prices of some shares have declined during this week. Bank of Bombay shares during the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,472 1-2 but they are steady at Rs. 1,480 at the close. Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 68 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 54 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 129. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Lt., Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 129, and Preference shares have been put through at Rs. 153. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 337 1-2 and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 267 1-2. Manganese Co. shares are weak at previous quotations. Port Canning's and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 477 1-2. Kemp's have changed hands at Rs. 206. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. shares are steady and have improved in prices Ordinary shares to Rs. 9, Preference shares to Rs. 38 and Deferred shares to Rs. 66 1-2. Bombay Telephone's are unchanged at Rs. 33. In Mill companies, Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,745, Currimbhai's to Rs. 1,125, Crescent's to Rs. 116 1-4, Colaba Land and Mill shares to Rs. 1,132 1-2. Coorla Mills shares have changed hands at Rs. 760, Connaught's are at Rs. 260. David's after touching Rs. 475 have dropped to Rs. 460. Framji Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,625, Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 193 1-2. Kohinoor's have closed quiet at Rs. 825. Leopold's are unchanged at Rs. 60. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,520. Manekji Petit's after fluctuating between Rs. 3,320 and Rs. 3,350 for December delivery clored at Rs. 3,327 1-2. Morarji's are unchanged at Rs. 3,125. New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. Ltd. have advanced to Rs. 217 1-2 at which rate a good lot of shares is reported to have changed hands during the week. New City of Bombay have remained unchanged at and about Rs. 750. Sassoon S. and W. Co's. shares after touching Rs. 1,180 have dropped to Rs. 1,050. Southern Maratha's are quiet at Rs. 215. Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,380. Finlay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 270. Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 108 3-4. In Railway companies Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 560, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 425, Amritsar Patti's have changed hands at Rs. 119. In Press companies mofussils are steady at Rs. 645. Volkart's have changed hands at Rs. 497 1-2 and Broach City Press at Rs. 175. The rest are unchanged

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1968) ...	98-8-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust (due 1968)	97-8-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal (due 1956)	93-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1925)	112-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1933)	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 27th November from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons	99⅛
Eries	33⅛
Unions	183
Southern Pref. (American)	59⅛
Canadian Pacific Railway	180⅛
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref	53
South Eastern (Defd)	32
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railway	110
South Indian Railway (1910)	104
Southern Punjab Railway	131
Brighton A (Berthas)	86¼
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	44
Great Western (Ord.)	122
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.)	213¼
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid)	4 7/8
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	8⅛
Barnagore Jute Factory	3⅛
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10⅛
British Electric Traction Preference	3⅛
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4 1/8
Calcutta Electric Supply	5⅛
Calcutta Trams	4⅛
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£ 2-3-0
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series	92⅛
Chartered of S. Africa	16s. 4d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4⅛
East Rands	4⅛
Rand Mines	6 1/2
Tanganyikas	3⅛
Mysore Gold	4 1/2
Champion Reefs	6s. 6d.
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Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
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Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,480
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 ,,	68½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,600
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 ,,	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 ,,	xd 106

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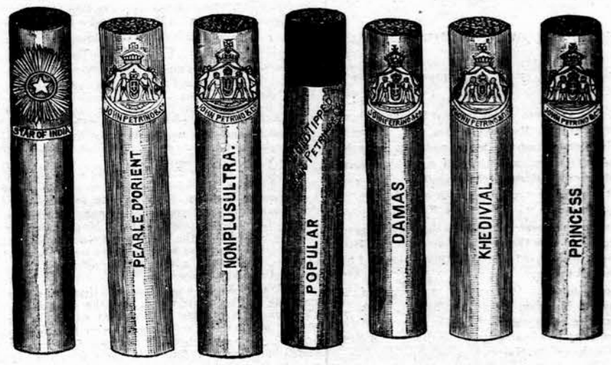

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

ABSURD ANTICS.

The essential absurdity of the Government's position with regard to the Licensing Bill has not been more fully illustrated than in the discussion as to clubs and their registration. Apart from their pleasant habit of flatly contradicting each other's assertions, Ministers have here found themselves in several kinds of ludicrous dilemmas. On the one hand, fanaticism dictates all sorts of high-handed and inquisitorial interference. On the other, natural fears of popular sentiment dictate grotesque assurances that these highly moral administrative arrangements will in practice mean nothing at all to any one concerned. On the one hand, the democratic principle makes it necessary to lump together the Reform or the Carlton and the workmen's club or the back-alley drinking-shop, calling itself a club, for the purpose of these interference. On the other, it is found equally necessary to pretend that in fact all will go on in the future as it has done in the past. Nothing could be more reckless or more absurd. The Government, moreover, either cannot or will not define the sort of club with which interference is desirable. And in the end—supposing such inept proposals could ever assume the force of law—so many absurdities and embarrassments would be produced that, amidst jeers and indignation, the law would speedily become a dead letter.

EDITOR ROOSEVELT.

America troubles itself unnecessarily over the question what to do with its retired Presidents. They have a pleasant way of settling the problem themselves. Mr. Roosevelt, undeterred by certain ominous predictions of the dreadful fate which is to meet him in Africa, has decided to become a journalist after he has killed all the big game over which the British Government has granted him the right of life and death. He is "actually going," we are assured, to pass from the White House to the editorial chair of the "Outlook" weekly paper. The Americans contend that there is manifest lack of dignity in a President being compelled to earn his own living after he has served his term of office. They argue that a life pension should be provided, or that the knowledge and experience gained in the highest position should be utilised in some permanently official station. We should have thought that a pension on the great scale would be opposed to rigid democratic ideals; and that even a permanent job would be offensive to the principles which underlie the government of the United States. This, of course, the Americans will have to settle, perhaps with the aid of the noble instrument of compromise—finding rearrangement, however, we see nothing ignoble in the spectacle of a President retiring into the semi-private, semi-public life of the "able journalist." Mr. Roosevelt will do honour to his chosen profession, as other famous Americans have done before him.

STORES FOR 200 YEARS.

We see from the "Railway Magazine" that some of the Italian papers have been protesting against the abuses that have already resulted from Government management of the railways in Italy. One paper points out that certain stores have been bought in quantities to last for the next two hundred years. In several stations an enormous quantity of wood has been accumulated. Millions have been spent on the purchase of uniforms, and they are stored away in the warehouses with no explanation as to the reason for the purchases. These uniforms are sufficient to last for centuries. Of course this is only one side of the story.

THE EGYPTIAN SEASON.

There is the proper October bustle in Cairo (writes our correspondent there), welcome and exhilarating to residents themselves, for they partake a great deal of the enjoyments of the winter. From the bazaars to the smartest of the hotels a universal brightening after the summer's languorous slumbers is progressing briskly. And the same thing is being repeated right along the Nile Valley, at Luxor, at Assouan, even to Khartoum and Gondokoro. What an indescribable feeling of refreshment there is for instance, in the announcement that the marble swimming-bath at Mena House is open! To lunch, there amid musharabiyah-worked furniture, within sight of the throw of the Pyramids—that is delectable enough—but what of a swim in Roman marble, and afterwards emerging, to bask beneath palms in sunshine that has a tonic quality in itself, never felt under the pallid rays of Europe?

NO FURTHER ATTRACTIONS NEEDED.

Rebukes are sometimes addressed to Cairo (our correspondent goes on to say) for not providing further "attractions." But are they really needed? The charms of Egypt lie in the brilliance of its sky, the wonders of its antiquities, the stimulation of its breezy deserts. If these are not enough, casinos will be had at Ostend. An interesting question is whether the Egyptian Mail steamships are to resume their service from Marseilles. They were admirable boats, turbines, and a credit to British enterprise, for they aimed at providing Atlantic luxury in the sunny waters of the Mediterranean. One hears their retirement is only temporary.

WHY BOOKS BECOME POPULAR.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in the November "Bibliophile," explains why books become popular. The explanation is, he says, that the books perform certain functions which books were never meant to perform at all: And if the books truly fulfil these functions, it is really unfair to ask them if they also fulfil the functions of books. A man reads a detective novel because he cannot induce his old friend to tell him any really long riddle. He reads a society novel because he has no horse to ride; or, perhaps, having one, does not know which end to get up. He reads war-like novels because his country is dying; has not been at war seriously for a century; and he reads religious novels because his country is perishing for lack of a religion. Reading Miss Braddon's novels is really, Mr. Chesterton says, a sort of substitute for going to church—"a very inadequate substitute, as I willingly concede."

THE PURITAN SUNDAY—AND BEFORE.

We hear much in these days about Sunday observance—or, rather, non-observance—and it is interesting to look back to the Sunday in England of Puritan times. In "A Short History of Social Life in England," by M. B. Synge, a popular edition of which has just been published by Messrs Chambers and Stoughton we read that in 1642 "bear-baiting, cock-fighting and horse-racing were forbidden. Theatres were closed and acting companies dispersed. Whereas (ran the proclamation) public sports do not well agree with public calamities nor the common stage plays with the seasons of humiliation . . . it is thought fit that while these sad times . . . do continue public plays shall cease." Sunday was very strictly observed and all persons were forbidden to be present on Sundays at wrestling, shooting, bowling, ringing of bells for pleasure, masques, dancing, masques, or other pastimes. Up to this time Sunday had been the great day for games

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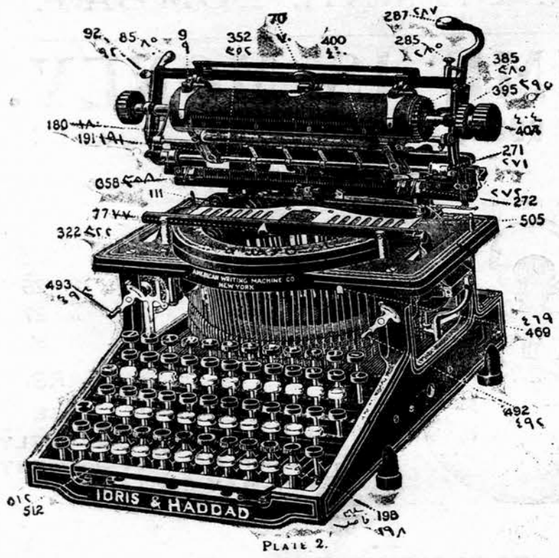

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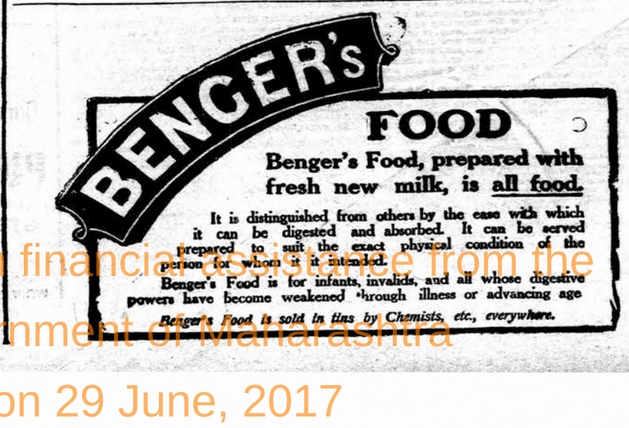

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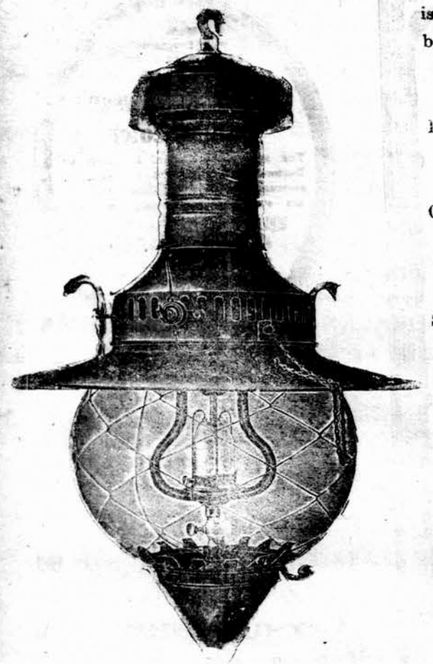

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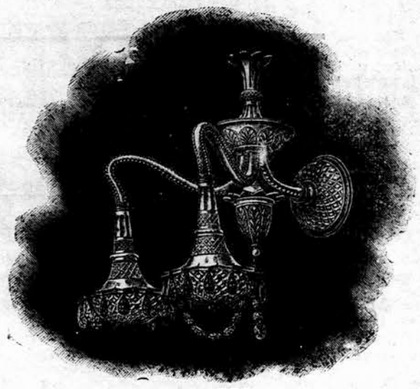

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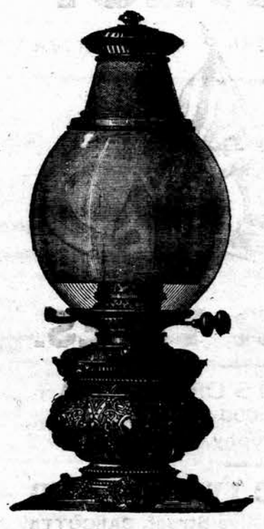

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